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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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VOL. XVIII, NO. 6.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1908.

PRICE TWO CENTS ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

CRITICAL COMMENT

ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The "Mystery" of Duke of Chaulnes' Death—Rockefeller's Sword—"Honesty" and "Graft" Under Socialism—Paternalism Defined.

The "mystery" surrounding the sudden death of the Duke of Chaulnes is now cleared away. This puny scion of a once vigorous feudal stock died of a debauch in an opium den. And this is the man of whom Mamma Shonts said last year that he was "a very honorable match for her daughter."

When the American diplomat, Durham H. Stevens, was killed in 'Frisco, the Mikado started a fund to secure a monument for him; Stevens had been the Mikado's secret agent in the Korean government offices, rendering services of untold value to Japan, while all the time holding positions of trust from Korea. Now the Mikado gives the "Imperial Decoration" to the American banker, Henry Clews. What has Clews been doing for the Son of the Sun?

While jobs may not be plentiful at this season, noble husbands are. The latest of the many acquisitions to the passengers in the coach that is dragged by the American workingclass is the brother of the Earl of Dudley, the Hon. Hubert Ward, who is to marry the American heiress Jean Templeton Reid. The biographic sketch given by the press of the noble swain is that he is "well known as a racing man and enthusiastic sportsman." The feeders and clothers of heiress Reid have long been fed and clothed vicariously through the food and clothing that the heiress consumed. Now they may, besides enjoying vicarious meals and clothes, enjoy also vicarious sports.

Why should Rockefeller not refuse to buy the sword offered to him by Annie Parry of England? Even if the sword was used by Cromwell's lieutenants, and even if it be polished up and sharpened, Rockefeller has forged, for himself a sword that sets all antique swords to the blush. It is his control of banks and financial institutions in numbers so large that, with Morgan to hold the basket, Rockefeller can cut into the basket the head of any competitor that bothers him.

Will Police Commissioner Bingham explain in what way would "a few alterations in the law give us the best force in the world?" What law, affecting the Police, can guard against many of the members of the "force" standing watch when their pals loot a store? In what way could a law remove the power of the capitalist class to spread and deepen poverty, and thereby demoralize directly and indirectly, by deeds of commission and omission, an ever larger number of people? The disease of which the "force" suffers is not peculiar to it. It is a national disease that no law, born of a capitalist legislature, can cure.

"I am only one of the men that put these tubes through. I am only part of the scenery. I'm only a cog," are the words of William G. McAdoo, who built the New York-New Jersey tunnels. This language has the right ring of becoming modesty, and not so much of modesty merely, as of truth. The capitalist, in the rare cases when he is not a drag on the machine, is, in reality, no more than a "cog." Why then should this one "cog" be entitled to returns for his labor a million times greater than all the other "cogs" receive?—and when, moreover, he has to take bread out of the other "cogs' mouths in order to get those returns?

Senator Tillman's "catastrophe" is approaching. In Chicago last year he moaned over the circumstance that the Negroes were being educated so fast that the educational qualifications, raised in South Carolina to keep them from voting, are being rapidly overcome. Now he means that Negroes sat at a banquet with white men and women in New York. Abomination of desolation! Is it not enough to lip-service the brotherhood of man in pews? Shall the thing also be practiced outside of the churches?

Five lengths of hose burst at the Hotel Alpine fire, and an "investigation" is to be held. The steamer Slocum burns with a thousand souls, and an "investigation" was held. A \$3,000,000 graft capital is built in Harrisburg,

Pa., and an "investigation" is held. The insurance companies play fast and loose with their policy-holders' cash, and an "investigation" is held. In certain canny districts of Scotland this is all called "locking the barn when the mare is stolen." By it capitalism is convicted of being a poor manager, and a failure as a social system. The times cry for a new order.

The fact that production is not individual or even national, but international now-a-days, and that, consequently, the Labor Market is an international affair, is being repeatedly proven by the very interests that try to conceal the fact. The latest proof is the report that thousands of German toy-makers are out of work because of the money-tightness in the United States. What affects one worker, now affects all.

Speaking in the Senate on April 24, on a bill for road improvements, Senator Bankhead had occasion to reply to the objection of "paternalism" advanced against the bill. In replying he explained paternalism as follows: "If the Government should undertake to furnish us, without cost or individual effort, the necessities of life, that would be paternalism." With this explanation as a guide, the charge of "paternalism" urged against Socialism can be seen in all its falsity. Socialism does not propose to give something for nothing; it proposes to stop giving something for nothing. Socialism is pre-eminently a system of WORK, but work for the benefit of the Worker, not the Idler.

Every once in a while some smart Alex comes along with the objection to Socialism that it will "open up untold chances for grafting and dishonesty." How much more chances for dishonesty could be opened up than those said to have been taken advantage of by the failed brokers, T. A. McIntyre & Co., whose customers charge them with selling and pocketing the proceeds from \$300,000 worth of stock, owned by them, the customers?

Two Brooklyn lawyers and a banker figure at the head of the list of suicides on May 1. Those who hold with Malthus that: "At the banquet table of Nature, Nature says to those for whom there is no cover, Be gone!" are gathering a big crop of evidence. They should now come out with essays and articles showing the genius of the man who explained the problem of Poverty, throwing the blame on Nature. With such a large number of people being just now told to be gone, and who immediately obey the order, the Socialist claim, that poor Nature is not to blame, but that the blame lies with the capitalist class, surely would have no show.

The rose-water Anarchist Ben Tucker once jumped with delight at a proof positive that Anarchy was the highest and soundest ideal. The "proof positive" was a vote taken in a freshman's class. A large majority favored Tuckerism. Upon the same principle Gov. Hughes is entitled to rejoice. His anti race-track gambling crusade received long, loud and prolonged applause of a lot of students at Cornell.

One-hundredth part of the activity displayed by the Democratic free-traders who are trying to reduce the tariff on paper in the interest of the syndicated capitalist press, and under pretence of "easing from the shoulders of the people the burden of taxation"—one-hundredth part of that activity, turned into channels of bona fide factory legislation, would be much more to the purpose. Hence the activity is not exercised in that manner.

When pinned by a wide-awake workman at his "man in the pew" service at Christ Church, N. Y., on the 27th inst., Dr. Lyman Abbot defended American capitalism by saying: "I do not know about conditions in Africa, but I do know that it is not common to let men starve to death here." In the last few weeks it has become very "common." But suppose it were not "common," would that excuse capitalism? "A society in which a single member is in undeserved misery is structurally wrong," said Blaine. What then of a society which allows a single member not only to be in misery but to die outright of starvation?

Miss Dorothy Whitney, daughter of

"WE CANNOT ALL BE RICH"

The panic, now well understood to have been artificially brought on and "well managed", has slipped its bridle, and is causing a state of things throughout the land that is throwing the promoters of panics into something that may be mildly described as "alarm." Mutterings are going up that have with them the whistle of an approaching tornado. A Presidential campaign is on; and, to say the least, the camp of the dealers in panics is in a "mixed" state. Under such conditions a change of front becomes necessary. When the panic still had its bridle on, the press of the panic-makers sounded and re-sounded with the praises of the gentlemen. Praises are now out of season. Something else is in season, to wit, homiletics. Accordingly the most common thing in the plutocratic press at this season are sermons addressed to the people, and seeking to reconcile them to their fate. In the usual strain of homiletics the suffering masses are being assured that

their condition is one that "can not be helped"; it is a sort of "Providential dispensation", which it behooves good, patriotic and religious people to bow meekly to. These sermonizings may be summed up in the motto of one of the most recent of the sermons: "We can not all be rich".

The motto is false. It is a slander upon the age. WE CAN ALL BE RICH.

The estimate is conservative—almost ridiculously conservative—that, with only 4 hours work a day, and only 100 days in the year, every adult male could—such is the power of machinery and the productivity of modern co-operative labor—enjoy an amount of wealth equal to what, to-day, it would cost annually \$10,000 to purchase. This means wealth and wealth for all who will work. It means material wealth, and it means all that material wealth, honestly come by, implies—healthy bodies and healthy minds, physical, mental, moral, spiritual expansion,

growth and fruition. It means unpuckered brows, unworried with fears for the morrow; it means clear consciences, untroubled by practices at fist-cuffs with principles; it means minds unstunted by need and bodies uncrippled by pinching penury. In short, it means conditions worthy of man.

We can not all be rich?—Never was a more infamous slander flung at this generation!

But to be sure, we could not then afford the luxury nor would society be plagued with the eye-sore of one Gouldees trailing a Prince Helle Talleyrand-Perigord like a poodle at her heels across Naples, nor another Gouldees "drinking a quart of brandy a day, besides cocktails and champagnes". Such luxuries our people would have to make up their minds to get along without—and to bear up under the privation.

With such exceptions, we all can be rich—and will be!

THE FIRST OF MAY

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY DEMONSTRATES IN TIME-HONORED WAY

Well Attended and Ardent Meeting at Webster Hall Sends Greetings to Socialists and Workingmen of the World—Ernest Oatley Delivers Rousing Address and Receives Ovation—James T. Hunter and De Leon in Usual Excellent Form, and Rouse Audience to High Pitch of Enthusiasm.

Several hundred men and women attended the eighteenth May Day meeting of Sect'n New York, Socialist Labor Party, on Friday night, May 1, at Webster Hall. Fire, determination and courage were the keywords of the meeting, which marked the entrance of the battle-ried Party into its Fifth Presidential campaign.

Dr. A. Levine acted as chairman.

"At the first Congress of the International Workingmen's Association, this day, the First of May was consecrated," said Levine, "to recognize and promote the spirit of Working Class solidarity, so that that class may finally, by economic and political organization, throw off the yoke of the capitalists."

"Bad as the lot of the worker usually is, there come times when the capitalist finds it no longer convenient to allow the workers to produce. We are now in the midst of such a time. Taft, when asked for a solution has said, 'God knows, I don't!' Roosevelt has frankly stated in his last message that there are class grievances, which if not repressed will lead to 'great disorder.' Why, then, do both these practical statesmen object when the Socialist points out these grievances to the working class, and thus makes the workers class conscious?"

"The S. L. P. stands for the solidarity expressed by the First of May—not the sort of solidarity which says 'Workers of the world unite,' and the next moment votes against the admission of so-called 'backward races.' (Applause) It is not by pointing to the Japanese workman, the Chinese or Russian Jewish workman, that we can better ourselves as workmen. The capitalist class have the power, and when they want a large supply of labor, they will get it anyhow. This solidarity of all workmen, then, regardless of race, creed or color (Applause) is not philanthropy, but the soundest practicalness, as our next speaker, James T. Hunter, will develop."

Hunter's introduction provoked the usual outburst of applause. He plunged right into his subject. "The Socialist Labor Party may not be so big," he said. "It is the entering wedge, and the entering side of a wedge is never broad. (Applause) The S. L. P. stands for just one principle. The politicians may muddle up the question by all sorts of experiments; but that question stands out clear—the emancipation of the workers."

"Franklin said 'Experience is a hard school, but fools will learn in no other.' The working class in America

is going to school to that teacher. We have the courage, but yet lack the understanding. To-day we are over a seething caldron. Thousands of workers are starving. Not alone below, but above, is there discontent, everywhere but among those who hold the first mortgages on the industries of the country.

"Now, then, why do those who stand for a complete Revolution to cut this Gordian knot, stand asunder at this time? We must get at the bottom of that. We see there is an undercurrent tending to make us all stand bitterly opposed. The man who deserts the S. L. P. now is either a traitor or a coward. A man who can be driven out of the S. L. P. on personal grounds can not exist in any political party. (Great applause.)

"The Socialist Labor Party does not look for votes—we look for men. We don't angle for cheaper gas, we don't want a cheaper fare; we don't want a 2-cent loaf of bread; we want nothing but the Social Revolution, and that we WANT! Allow no other question to split you off from the fight; that is the only unsettled question to-day. (Great applause.) If you're only going to deal in sops, if you're only going to ridicule, the other fellow can out-sop and out-ridicule you. We don't stand in opposition to men, but to the system that produces the men."

Hunter drew a lesson from the career of Bryan, intensely radical, and winning the working class support in 1896, and intensely conservative in 1900, losing the working class completely. Then followed Parker's defeat in 1904; and Hanna, the Republican boss, was able to say at a Waldorf Astoria banquet, that "The only element to be feared in this country today is the dangerous Socialist." "And who is the 'dangerous Socialist'?" asked Hunter. "It is the man who is not a reform Socialist, but a revolution Socialist. And we, the Socialist Labor Party are about to enter the political arena again as the only revolutionary Socialists, the only Socialists feared by the capitalists. Any radical candidate put up by the Democrats is foredoomed to defeat. But the S. L. P., which says that the only question before the people is the collective ownership of the industries, can go through the campaign only with brightened laurels. The Hearst party, standing solely as a political party can not help but be defeated; but the Socialist Labor Party standing as a political party, backed by the economic force of the Industrial Workers of the World, can know no defeat. It has nothing—it can lose nothing—it has the world to gain."

Ernest T. Oatley, of Painfield, N. J., was the next speaker. Oatley is a new speaker to New York audiences, and made a splendid impression. "The message of the Socialist Labor Party on this May Day is Think," he said. "Think. Think for yourselves. You have been hoodwinked and deceived so long that we now urge upon you the necessity of thinking for yourselves."

"First, what does the capitalist think of you? In the city of New Haven, Conn., from 1891 up to three years ago, we had two papers, the evening Union and the morning Palladium. The Union was a rank Democratic Bryanite sheet, the Palladium a gold-bug Republican sheet. Each said the worker would be

damned if he voted for the principles of the other. These two papers were published on the same press, the type set by the same men, the news was lifted out of one and put in the other. Both were owned by Troop, Bryan's man in New Haven, and Holloway of New York. (Laughter.) What does the capitalist class think of you? If it doesn't think you're a pack of numbskulls, I miss my guess!

"And why shouldn't they?" Oatley went on to ask. "On one side you have a little class owning everything, creating nothing. On the other side, a great class creating everything, owning nothing. During the panic, the owning class felt no hunger, suffered from no hunger, dreaded no conviction. We, who produced the bread, go hungry. We, who produced the silk, wear rags. We, who produced the palace, live in a hovel. And all this is because we, the workers, give our consent to it. Why shouldn't the capitalist think we are numbskulls to let this go on?"

After a graphic description of the miseries of working class life in home and factory, Oatley went on:

"And that's what we want you to wake up to. The Working Class is not ignorant. No one can look at the Singer Building, or the McAdoo tunnel, or the Lusitania, and say the Working Class is ignorant. In all countries the Working Class is the only intelligent class. If the capital class had any intelligence, we would not have this panic to-day. The working class has produced all this wealth. They must THINK FOR THEMSELVES, and get it back!"

Great and prolonged applause followed Oatley's rousing oration, blending into that which broke loose when Daniel De Leon was introduced as the next speaker. De Leon spoke to the resolutions which had been proposed to the meeting. He said:

"The position of the S. L. P. is the easiest in the world to hold; for there is nothing more difficult than the egg-dance. Two and two make four; and all the howls of those who would amend the addition table only reveal bankruptcy on the part of those who utter them."

"We come on May Day to overhaul our ideals, to gather encouragement. What is the ideal of Socialism? Socialism is that culminating movement which combines all the aspirations which have risen in men's minds, but which have remained unrealized because of adverse systems."

"Industry is a beautiful ideal. But can a workingman exercise his industry unless a capitalist will employ him? Sobriety, saving, in its collective sense, is a virtue. But can that virtue be exercised to-day, when the workmen's meager savings in banks only put money at the capitalists' disposal to buy improved machinery and throw him out of work?"

In this way De Leon went through the various virtues, and showed them to be impossible of realization except under Socialism, and urged his audience to stand fast by the Socialist Labor Party, the only party to-day making straight to the goal of their emancipation.

With three thrilling cheers for the International Labor Day, the meeting adopted the resolutions submitted. They read:

"The Socialist Labor Party in mass meeting assembled on this 1st day of May, 1908, sends fraternal greetings to the Working Class wherever found, in whatever country or clime, of whatever race or color."

"And particularly to the militant Socialists the world over we send a full throated cheer, with the assurance that the Party stands firm as a rock unshakable by the dash of the waves of Capitalism, of Reaction, and of Corruption."

"To all on this May Day we renew the pledge that the Socialist Labor Party, conscious of the important and responsible part it holds will ever be guided by the light of straightforward Socialism, and will never lose sight of the goal that this day is a herald of—Peace on Earth and Good Will among Men, via the only road that leads to that goal—the abolition of Class Rule."

A collection amounting to \$30.10, unexpectedly large for the panic times, was made.

MONTREAL WEAVERS WAGES CUT.

Montreal, April 30.—The cotton manufacturing companies throughout Canada, owing to the general depression in Canada and competition from the United States, have decided on a reduction in wages of 10 per cent.

BRUTAL ATTACK

MEMBER OF MACHINISTS' UNION ASSAULTS I. W. W. MAN.

Used a Monkey Wrench and a Large Bolt to Strike at Man's Head—Is Arrested and Fined, but Railroad Company Discharges Victim of Outrage and Three Others.

Portsmouth, Va., April 19.—A dastardly assault was recently committed upon Chas. Gruber, a machinist employed in the Seaboard R. R. shops here. The secretary of Local Union No. 679, of the International Association of Machinists, struck Gruber over the head with a monkey wrench and a heavy bolt, cutting him in four places. The secretary was arrested and fined in a magistrate's court.

Gruber and three other men working in the Seaboard shops were members of the local union of the Industrial Workers of the World. They had staunchly defended the principles of their organization among their shopmates. This angered some of the officials of the I. A. M., with the result that Gruber was brutally attacked.

The railroad company also took a hand in this affair. Gruber and the three other members working in the shops were discharged from their places. Apparently the labor lieutenants got in their work. This at least indicates how much of a labor organization the I. A. M. is.

The four discharged men have since left the city in search of work elsewhere.

POLICE SERGEANT REBUKED.

Magistrate Holds Him and Policeman in Bail for Appearance in Court on Criminal Charges.

Philadelphia, April 30.—For interfering with a peaceable meeting of Socialists on April 12, Sergeant Kennedy of the police force, and Policeman Osterheldt were brought before Magistrate Gorman on Tuesday afternoon, April 28. They were charged with inciting to riot and assault and battery. The evidence showed that the sergeant had entered the hall, Southwark Labor Lyceum, and broken up the mass meeting and then forcibly ejected the audience from the rooms, throwing the people into the street.

The magistrate, in rendering his verdict, said:

"The evidence clearly shows that the action of the police was criminal. The officer had no right even to attempt to stop a meeting of citizens who had assembled to give vent to their grievances. It has been shown that Sergeant Kennedy ordered his men to clear the hall, throwing its occupants bodily out of the hall. I therefore place him under \$300 bail to appear in court. Free speech, free press and free assembly are three things dear to civilization, and who is to decide whether or not a meeting can be held? Surely not the Supreme Court. Surely not the Common Court. Surely not the Chief Executive, and most assuredly not an insignificant police sergeant. If we are to permit a policeman to break up a peaceable meeting of our citizens what are we to expect next?"

Officer Osterheldt, who was charged with assault and battery on Emanuel Nides, was also held in \$300 for appearance before the grand jury.

NO WORK, YOUNG MAN ENDS LIFE.

After writing a note Ferdinand Thompson, a young Russian, locked himself up in his room at 493 Wendover ave., New York, Saturday night and shot himself in the head.

Friends who saw Thompson's note said that the young man had frequently spoken of the uselessness of life under the present social restrictions. Thompson was very well educated. He spoke six languages fluently. He was born in Riga, Russia, and was 26 years old. His family still lives in Russia. He had been out of work for several weeks. His friends believe that this increased his despondency.

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REACTIONARY ELY

Says Many Stupid Things—Claims Married Men Get Higher Wages — Never Better Opportunities Than Now! — Education Furnished for Opportunity's Sake!

Winona, Wis., April 27.—At the close of a lecture on "Equality and Equality of Opportunity" delivered before the Men's Club of the Central Church, this city, Prof. R. T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin, was asked why women performing the same amount of work as men should not receive equal remuneration. On this question the professor had positive ideas and he spoke rather plainly.

He said women did not get so much as men because they were not worth so much, and it was the question of marriage that made the difference. When a man got married it steadied him and made him of more worth to his employers. When a woman got married it was total annihilation of the value of her services, for it meant her giving up her situation to become the presiding genius of a home. It took time of service and acquaintance with work to make an employee valuable, and employers looked ahead to the future in making advancement and in fixing salaries. It was the frequent thing when a woman's services had become particularly valuable to have her resign her place to get married. Men get more than women, said the speaker, because they are worth more. If it was not so employers certainly would not pay them more. It was at this point that Mr. Thomas put his question as to how this would apply to teachers beyond the marriageable age, and Mr. Ely responded, "I recognize no age at which a woman is unmarriageable."

In reply to another question Prof. Ely said it was his opinion that the young man never had a better chance to secure advancement and make his way in the world than at the present time, that there had never been a time when more valuable places were open to young men of real ability than at present.

In this free discussion following the regular address by Prof. Ely it was also developed that it was the idea of the speaker that the grade schools were the place to determine to a large extent the natural capabilities of students. Not all were equally fitted to go on to higher studies. For some students it was a waste of time to attend higher institutions of learning. Nevertheless Prof. Ely gave it as his opinion that more students failed in the universities because of a lack of ambition than because of a lack of capacity.

The questioning followed Prof. Ely's main address, in which for about three quarters of an hour he discussed the theme "Equality and Equality of Opportunity." In opening he went back to the early days in the United States and pointed out the contributions of Thomas Jefferson to equality of opportunity. In those days the disposition was to recognize all men as equals and to endeavor to place opportunity before them accordingly. Now it was recognized that men were not equal in capacity and the endeavor was to secure equality of opportunity to meet their varying capacity, although the statement in the Declaration of Independence that all men are created equal can still be considered true. One of the maxims in Jefferson's time was that that is the best government which governs least.

Since that time, the speaker said, conditions had changed, and it had been demonstrated that negative measures were not sufficient to secure equality of opportunity. While the dominant thought still is equality of opportunity it is recognized that men are naturally unequal, and that there is no greater inequality than the equal treatment of unequals. In conclusion Prof. Ely said: "Our entire educational history is simply an attempt to realize equality of opportunity in this country. Step after step has been taken with this end in view. We establish public schools, we abolish tuition, in many places we provide free text books, in order to give all children an opportunity. It was a tremendous step in human history when it was decided that rich men must educate the children of the poor; that men without children must contribute to the education of the man with his quiver full of these arrows of protection. The modern university is the triumph of this ideal."

"The land policies of the United States have been shaped with reference to equality of opportunity. The last great legislative act increasing opportunities for land ownership was that which made irrigation a national affair. Our tax legislation reveals the workings of this thought, although men are not as yet very clear in their minds how it is to be realized in this special department of our public life. About one thing men

are becoming clear in their minds and this is this, that inheritance must to a greater or less degree be regulated by public authority, in order to enable us to approximate more nearly to equality of opportunity. This I think is what is most fundamental in the movement for the taxation of inheritances that is now sweeping over the entire civilized world. Finally, we may mention the vigorous efforts to secure control of corporations, including the great ones, called trusts. It has been clearly seen that the corporate development has offered opportunities to some denied to others, and the American people are determined to correct this; and there are no forces that can swerve them from their determination to correct glaring evils in the management of corporations which have created a real privileged class. The American people have no passion for public ownership. On the contrary, they have been inclined to oppose it, but they are prepared to adopt public ownership if it is seen that only in this way can equality of opportunity be secured."

WILL "SHOW" J. J. HILL.

Co-operative Company Formed to Do Where Railroad Man Failed — A Scheme to Catch Innocents.

Spokane, Wash., April 23.—A company of men hereabouts have started in to show the railroad organizer how to succeed in irrigating dry lands. The company is headed by H. Rosenzweig as president, and J. S. Lighty, secretary and manager. They are sending out a circular claiming that most of the promoters are "Socialists," and that the company will be "co-operative."

The acres which these men expect to make blossom were nine years ago abandoned by James J. Hill after he had organized the Adrian Irrigation Company and expended a large sum of money in digging ditches. The land is located in the heart of the Big Bend county, and is composed of volcanic ash. Just why Hill abandoned the enterprise is not known, but as he was a man of keen business insight it is reasonable to suppose that he would not slip a paying proposition.

The new "co-operative" company evidently thinks to attract investors by disavowing any connection with him. In a circular being sent out it states: "No relation exists between the new and co-operative company and the old J. J. Hill company, except that the new concern is turning to profit the abandoned ditch of the old."

Stocks are being sold at \$75 a share cash, and \$100 on instalments. The company is incorporated for \$300,000.

STANDARD OIL NOTES.

Vast Riches of Company That Calls Landis' Fine "Confiscating."

The Standard Oil Company to-day directly employs 65,000 men in the various "oil fields" where the company buys and stores its supplies of "cinder." This company represents an investment of \$600,000,000, with its interests in 8,000 miles of trunk pipe lines (almost equal to the mileage of the Burlington Railroad) and 75,000 miles of pipe line feeders; storage tanks with a capacity of 82,000,000 barrels; 10,000 tank cars in America and 2,000 abroad; 70 ocean steamers and 180 barges and steamers at home, and 3,000 tank stations in America and 5,000 elsewhere.

In the last 40 years it has changed a state enterprise into a National industry. In the last 25 years its refineries increased their annual consumption from 17,500,000 barrels to about 67,000,000 barrels, or nearly fourfold, while the production of "crude" in this country has increased during the same period about fivefold, doubling itself in the five years between 1900 and 1905.

Since 1899 it has paid in dividends the enormous sum of \$575,312,000, one year, 1903, disbursing a percentage of profits of 83.5.

INVENTIONS.

Successful Ones The Product of Many Minds.

Not a single one of the great inventions was struck off at one blow from the brain of a genius. This explodes the "great man theory" in the history of mechanical inventions. It can not be denied that there have been a great number of inventors endowed with remarkable skill, but this skill has found play in studying the collective wisdom of the ages bearing upon their work, and in profiting by the attempts, mistakes, failures, and successes of those who have wrestled with similar problems. In 1857 Hodge pointed out in his evidence before an English Commission that: "The present spinning machinery which we use is supposed to be a compound of about eight hundred inventions. The present carding machinery is a compound of about sixty patents."—C. Beard.

FLEET WEEK

In Los Angeles—"Patriotic" Business Men and Corporations Thrive on Event.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 22.—With \$35,000 appropriated by the City Council in the shadow of the soup house conditions for the wage workers, and thousands of dollars otherwise donated by local patriots and merchants, this city was prepared to receive the 14,000 sailors and officers on the fleet of battleships which anchored at San Pedro, the "port" of Los Angeles, Cal., on Saturday, April 18.

The railroads made a haul, but that is putting it mildly. They made a haul both in jamming loads, and in financial receipts. The crowd enjoyed the sights even upon the roofs of trolley cars, near the live wire. From the way the crowds hung onto the bumpers and fenders one would judge that the company ought to have placed glue on the car sides so that additional persons could have been plastered there, and so save cost of extra cars. The steam trains of the Salt Lake Railroad and the Southern Pacific were both doing the Golden State Unlimited.

The reason for this was that the majority of the people did not go to the beach in their automobiles.

The streets were decorated here with everything from United States flags to fake dime museums and "rope in" affairs that will make the visitors remember the "hospitality" of Los Angeles.

Each day during the fleet's stay 3,000 sailors were given the liberty of this city to be entertained. Such provisions were arranged which consisted of a Hotel Alexandria banquet to officers and admirals, and automobile drives with the chief angels of the city as escorts.

The sailorboys were allowed to trolley to a cheap joint called Chutes Park, a second-hand Cone Island, without the surroundings of water, but beer and gin mills instead, which is served "a la Jim Jeffries."

The swell gin mill of this city's "prominent" is continuously jammed with sailors and marines who bestow their grand wages of \$13.50 unto the coffers of their idol ex-prizefighter Jeffries.

After "visiting" these saloons they start to see the town, but instead the town sees them rocking like a ship on "full" seas.

The police wagons did an unlimited business carrying loads of "loaded" "warriors" to the bastille. The few police wagons proved so unequal to the task that a double seated fringed roofed team had to be pressed into service. Great must be the conditions aboard "our" navy when the first thing the sailors ask us on land is, "Where are the gin mills?"

Sam S. Stodel.

TEXAS LABOR FOR REFORM

Decides Upon Measures Many of Which Are Devoted in Other States.

Fort Worth, Tex., April 19.—On the 17th inst., a number of different labor organizations met in joint convention here for the purpose of deciding upon a legislative program. It was the first time in the history of trades unionism in this state that such a convention was held. Needless to say, the various demands made by the organizations represented were of the nature of patching up sore spots. "Reforms" were the order of the day.

The State Federation of Labor threw open the doors of the convention hall shortly after 10 o'clock in the morning, admitting engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and representatives of the farmers and of the railway clerks. There were about 700 delegates present.

Walter Peteet, chairman of the legislative board of the State Federation, called the meeting to order. The organizations were asked to state what legislative measures each preferred, and the following reports were made:

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers — Members were satisfied with their conditions but advised vigilance against any attempts to change law exempting wages from garnishment. Preferred to lend their aid to measures which other unions desired.

The Railroad Conductors wished the establishment of a labor bureau, with inspectors to enforce existing laws in the interests of the working class. They also wanted an "experience" bill, requiring that train crews be composed

of men long enough in the service.

Brotherhood of Firemen.—1. Creation of labor bureau and of a labor commissioner. 2. Automatic ash-pans to obviate necessity of firemen crawling under engines, a practise which results in frequent loss of life and limb. 3. Compulsory education.

Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.—Safety appliance legislation, modeled along lines of Federal law. 2. Employers' Liability law.

State Federation of Labor.—1. The "Spider" bill, requiring more careful baling at cotton compresses. 2. Compulsory education. 3. Initiative and referendum.

Railway Clerks.—1. Uniform work-day. 2. Restriction of hours for receipt of freight. 3. Modifications of restriction on clearances given discharged employees.

The convention endorsed the demands of the firemen for a "sixteen" hour law, and petitioned the U. S. Senators to protest against the encroachments of the Federal judiciary on the rights of organized labor.

It does not seem to occur to these men that many of the states of the Union have on their statute books the laws which were asked for by this convention and that labor in these other states is just as much up against the problem of industrial improvement as Texas workmen are. We have, in this instance, another case of Labor jumping from out the frying pan into the fire, to be roasted again in the same old fashion. Verily the "Reform" road is a lane with no turn in it.

CLERICAL SOCIALISTS

MINISTERS AND PRELATES COQUETING WITH MOVEMENT.

To Organize Body, in Conjunction with Trustees of Big Corporations, to Cater to Growing Socialist Sentiment of Working Class and Run It into Blind Alley of Utopianism.

A brand new organization to be known as the "Ministers' Socialist Conference" has been formed in this city and within a few days will issue a manifesto declaring its principles.

The new organization is a secret one and is to be composed altogether of clergymen. The secretary of the new organization is the Rev. John D. Long of the Park Side Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. Regarding the aims of the new organization Long said:

Christianity and Capitalism Incompatible

"The clergymen who have affiliated with the new organization have come to the conclusion that Christianity will not work under a competitive commercial system and that the inauguration of Socialism is necessary for civilized human beings. We regard Socialism as the economic expression of the Christian life and believe that it is now the duty of the Church to step in and advocate Christian Socialism in the United States."

Corporations in Movement.

"H. H. Rogers in a recent magazine article said that business is war and if, as another man said, war is hell, then business and the competitive system must also be hell. Several of the trustees of the largest corporations are also behind the new movement, but their relations to us are of the most confidential nature and they have enjoined me from mentioning their names."

This applied, also, he said, to most of the clergymen associated with the new movement.

This new society is not to be confounded with the Christian Socialist Fellowship, which, under the leadership of the Rev. Alexander F. Irvine, meets every Sunday evening in the Church of the Ascension. It takes in laymen also, and holds open meetings.

But Irvine is also a member of the new society. He said that he had been asked by Long to sign the manifesto of the Ministers' Socialist Conference and had done so.

"Two hundred ministers in England," he added, "signed a manifesto saying that they were not only sympathizers with the Socialist movement, but were members of the party and firm believers in its economic program. Long wants the preachers who are Socialists to have social meetings and discuss problems that will arise in all of their parishes. That is my understanding."

The Rev. Percy S. Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, said he was not a member of the new society, and did not know anything about it, and as to the Christian Socialist Fellowship holding Sunday meetings in the church, he said:

"Meetings of outside organizations in the Church of the Ascension have nothing to do with the meetings of any organization connected with parish work."

"Lots" Affiliated.

Rev. Oliver C. Housman of the Second German Baptist Church of Manhattan and other clergymen of different denominations in New York and the adjoining

CLEAR UTTERANCES

Fort Worth Socialist Party Locals Nos. 37 and 296—Declare for Party Press and Industrial Unionism.

Fort Worth, Tex., April 23.—The Socialist Party locals of this city come forward with some clear statements in a message to the national convention of its party. The message follows in part:

"The Socialist movement in the United States at this convention, makes a turning moment in the party's history. We realize that the present method of individual ownership of the Socialist papers is not compatible with Socialist principles, and while of necessity the agitation was started by individuals (to whom all credit should be given), the movement has grown to such proportions where individual ownership of the Socialist press is detrimental to the further development of our propaganda work and principles. There is developing a rivalry for supremacy in the party's affairs, which cannot be conducive to the necessary unity of action. Some of the private owners of Socialist papers have voiced their willingness to turn their presses over to the party for a proper consideration, whenever the party was sufficiently advanced to do its own managing, and since Socialism teaches that private ownership is the source of all evil, we demand that this convention take some action to devise means toward the co-operative ownership of the Socialist press which shall be controlled by the members of the party."

"We further demand that the convention take some action on the labor union question. We observe that the present day craft unions are very conspicuously spiked with Socialism, and we may say that in most cases the Socialists are the real pillars of the union—inasmuch as they practise a solidarity of which the non-Socialist is hardly capable—and as the craft unions will stand as a body in opposition to Socialism, and are opposed to any harmonious action looking toward their emancipation, owing to the insincere labor lieutenants whom the labor unions have placed in a different class from the rank and file by paying them princely salaries. Then why wonder when we see these selfsame labor lieutenants lined up with the opposing forces to the detriment of the union workers and the proletariat at large?"

"In view of the above we recommend that the Socialist party declare itself openly for Industrial Unionism, and thus teach the solidarity and class consciousness among the unions and a clear understanding of their interests in Socialism."

"To this end we recommended the ownership of the Socialist press by the party as an absolute necessity, because individual owners have individual interests that are likely to be allied to factions not friendly to the movement. In such cases there may be a tendency to compromise which swerves well-meaning individuals from the clear cut purposes of Socialism."

COAL MINE DEATHS

3,000 in Number, Fifty Per Cent, More Miners Killed in 1907 Than in 1906.

According to J. A. Holmes, chief of the technological branch of the United States Geological Survey, reports regarding coal-mine accidents of 1907 show an increase of about 50 per cent. in the number of men killed as compared with 1906. From the information already received, Holmes says:

It seems probable that an increase of 25 per cent. in the number of fatal accidents will be shown for the year 1907 over the figures for 1906, without taking into consideration the disasters of last December, in which 694 men were killed. Counting the big disasters the deaths will be more than 3,000, which will be a 50 per cent. increase over the year 1906. The figures regarding injuries, as far as received, show an increase of more than 57 per cent. in the number of men injured.

towns and cities are also members of the new body. Its secretary, the Rev. John D. Long, said that it now has a membership of 200, all clergymen, and expects to extend the membership to a thousand or more.

It is announced by Secretary Long, who is the pastor of the Park Side Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, that a convention will be held in this city from June 1 to June 3 to make the organization a national one. Long said that the organization could have the use of the Church of the Ascension for the conferences. Two Harlem churches also had been offered. The place will be chosen by Monday.

PLATFORM

ADOPTED AT THE ELEVENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, JULY, 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty, and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle, and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people, as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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SOCIALIST PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES

TRANSLATED FROM THE SOCIALISTISCHE ARBEITER ZEITUNG BY JOSEPH S. CHEURER.

The "Dortmunder Arbeiterzeitung," Westphalia, Germany, under the heading, "The Two Socialist Parties in the United States," contains the following: "Socialism in America is as yet of no importance politically. Not one socialist has a seat in Congress in Washington. The same holds good in various State legislatures throughout the Union, with a few exceptions, for instance in Wisconsin, where the Socialist Party is represented by six representatives in the State legislature. The same as the Socialist has no influence in the law-making legislatures in the isolated instances where he is elected, he has no influence in the City council chambers. The entire political power in state, city, and village, lies either in the hands of the Republicans or Democrats. In the East and North the Republicans predominate in power and influence; in the South and West the Democrats hold the fort.

"The little influence of Socialism in the political life of America is further reduced, weakened and paralyzed through the existence of two Socialist parties, which not only are antagonistic counterparts, but very often indulge in lively verbal and journalistic controversies. All attempts during the last few years to bring about unity have not shown any positive results. Only a few days ago we had to report the sad fact that for the present attempts for unity have been shattered.

"The Socialist Party, numerically the larger party in members and votes declined to enter officially into unity deliberations with the Socialist Labor Party! Truth is, it has even refused to elect a committee to consider any further proposals of unity, and it has simply asked the members of the Socialist Labor Party to join the Socialist Party, a request, as far as we know, he other side will not accede to, without further ado. Depressing as this act may be for a Socialist, the separate existence will continue till, perhaps, the industrial and political development of the United States will sheer necessity compel them to join their forces.

"Now the question for the causes which delay unity, if they don't make impossible, forces itself. Because, it depended only upon the good will both sides, undoubtedly unity would long ago have been accomplished. (At the leaders of the Socialist Labor Party have always shown this willingness). Therefore the causes must be deeper, and fundamental differences between the two parties must exist, and indeed they do exist.

"To better comprehend the Socialist movement of America and the question: 'Why does Socialism in America, with its powerful industrial underpinnings, the giant trusts, that perfect capitalistic economic form of organization—make so little progress?' it would be necessary to give a resume of the social and political conditions. But such a presentation and investigation, if it is not to be superficial, cannot be given within the limitations of a newspaper article. To answer this question was not our intention. Anyone desiring more through information we would advise to study the series of articles by Karl Kautsky in the 'Neue Zeit' (24th year, Vol. I. No. 21-24) under the title: 'The American Worker.'

"With his clear-sighted treatment of the question Kautsky comes, in the main, to the correct conclusions. 'At present we will accept the things as we find them, and engage ourselves with the question which, according to our opinion, makes unity of the two parties difficult. In doing that we will, only as much as necessary, touch upon the historical development of the same.

"The Socialist Labor Party, in membership as well as in votes, is the weaker, although the older, of the two. It exists in its present form since 1889, although it carried its name earlier. In the State of New York it took the political field for the first time officially as a party in the year 1890, and polled 1000 votes for its candidates. This vote climbed in 1894 to over 30,000, and therewith reached the summit, a figure which they only reached again in the State in 1897.

"In New York the Volkszeitung, a German paper, which a short time ago celebrated its 30th anniversary, had quite a following, especially considering that until a few years ago the Socialist movement was dominated by the Germans. (In some places this holds good to-day.)

"From this following, a new party was recruited, calling itself the 'Social Democratic Party,' and participated inde-

pendently in the elections. With this, of course, the enmities between the two parties ensued, and right in the beginning had developed so far that a number of members of the new party tried by force to put themselves in possession of the archives of the Socialist Labor Party. The attempt miscarried; court litigations resulted in favor of the Socialist Labor Party.

"The present Social Democratic Party is the outcome of a fusion of the Social Democracy of America, organized in 1897 in Chicago by Eugene Debs, and the followers of the 'New Yorker Volkszeitung.' Debs's organization was the offspring of the 'American Railway Union' which he had led, after the great railway strike of 1894, which was lost. After the amalgamation with the 'Social Democratic Party,' or rather the following of the 'New Yorker Volkszeitung,' the 'united' party called itself 'Socialist Party.' In 1904 it participated for the first time (?) in the Presidential election, with Eugene Debs as candidate, who polled about 400,000 votes.

"The strength of the party organization and its press shows no proportionate relative strength with this quite insignificant vote. We do not know at present the numerical strength of the comrades organized in the 'Socialist Party,' but undoubtedly a few thousands will reach the mark. But still it is the stronger of the two parties in its activity, influence and attitude towards the outside world. By the Socialist parties of Europe this party is quasi-regarded as official, especially do we in Germany regard and treat the Socialist Labor Party too much as a 'quantity negligible.' The reason for it results from the fact that the connections with the 'Socialist Party' were established through the New Yorker Volkszeitung, the largest and oldest Socialist paper in the German language. For a long time the Volkszeitung was the central figure of the Socialist movement in America, around which those who had shaken the German dust from their shoes, and came to the 'land of liberty' grouped themselves.

"Although to-day the Socialist movement in America is to a certain extent stripped of its originally dominant German character and has become more assimilated, the German influence is still considerable. Undoubtedly this circumstance, and, of course, especially the exterior success of a greater number of votes and, first of all, their attitude in point of principle and tactics, gave them first rank of official recognition and secured for them greater election successes. Without seeking for causes, we will accept these two things simply as facts.

"Leaving aside Moyer and Haywood, the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners, who became more widely known through the Idaho trial, and a few others, then Comrades Debs and Hillquit must first of all be considered as leaders of the Socialist Party. Amongst the German publications of the party, aside from a few smaller papers, the 'New Yorker Volkszeitung' and 'Philadelphia Tageblatt' must be named, and in English the 'Appeal to Reason' and 'Chicago Daily Socialist,' which was started last year.

"The 'Socialist Labor Party' can hardly stand comparison with the Socialist Party in point of votes polled, and the number in circulation of its publications. At the Presidential election of 1904 the former only polled 35,000 votes, and at the succeeding election this vote even was reduced 1,500. But considering the homogeneity, compactness and administration of the organizations and press, the Socialist Party is left in the rear. This is no accident, but it flows from a fundamentally different conception on the part of the Socialist Party, which finds here its tactical expression. With the exception of the 'Chicago Daily Socialist' (a stock corporation, the shares of which are mostly in the party's possession), the press of the Socialist Party is mostly private property of individual persons, while the press of the Socialist Labor Party is party property and under its strict control. The national organ, the 'Daily People,' is conducted in a masterly manner by De Leon, the ablest mind of the Socialist movement in America, and intellectual leader of the Socialist Labor Party. The 'Weekly People,' two German papers, weekly papers in the Swedish, Jewish, Hungarian and Italian languages are also published by them.

"The stricter control of the press is without a doubt a result of the centralized form of the party organization.

"It is different with the Socialist Party. The local and State organizations have greater latitude, are more independent and autonomous. Of course, this leads to peculiar situations, severe violations of the Socialist program, without the

party taking any steps against them.

"There is as little chance as to a uniform conduct in keeping party papers to correct principle as there is of a uniform policy and tactical attitude of the party in its participation at elections. The discipline of the party, if one can speak of such at all, is so loosely handled that often some party members are allowed to do things which the Socialist Labor Party would punish with expulsion. But this finds its explanation in the heterogeneous composition of the Socialist Party, its close relations with the trades unions, and the bourgeois radicals. And here we have the fundamental difference which separates both parties, namely, the question of the proletarian tactics of struggle. The Socialist Labor Party is strictly a revolutionary party. Although it places itself on parliamentary ground, participates in elections, it does not regard parliamentarism as all sufficient, but only as a means towards the goal. It adheres to a pure proletarian policy of the class struggle, which excludes all pacts and compromises with bourgeois parties, and concentrates the principal part of its struggle to bring about the Socialist Commonwealth, by stating: 'The capitalist class of America will not be conquered by parliamentarism alone. And in this the party position is even to-day borne out by facts. Socialist votes are more or less annulled by the simple falsification of election results. Falsifications and frauds at elections are in America the order of the day!'

"Now then, while the Socialist Labor Party excludes any compromise with bourgeois parties, the Socialist Party is not adverse for an immediate apparent advantage to compromise with the bourgeois radicals. This assertion could be supported with dozens of examples from practice. A few may suffice. It has happened that members of the party with its permission and sanction have run on the Socialist and Democratic tickets at the same time! Comrade Hillquit was in 1906 a candidate of the Socialist Party. At the same time the Hearst party, a left wing of the Democratic Party, took him on their list. The Socialist voters were not only given carte blanche, but were indirectly advised to vote for the Hearst candidates. They were less concerned to carry on an election battle based on principles than to gain an office under any circumstances!

"This is Millerandism pure and simple. It is apparent that such tactics lead to a deplorable confusion of principles. Another case may illustrate what peculiar blossoms such a lack of discipline may bring forth. At the judicial, city and aldermanic election in Milwaukee in 1906 a Socialist candidate was elected as surveyor. The comrade declined the acceptance of the office with the argument that in his trade, as a bricklayer, he was able to earn more! This dilemma was excused with the words, that in the future no more candidates to simply test the party's strength should be nominated! All these things are allowed to pass!

"With the press the business interest is of first consideration, for the reason that the party has practically no control over it, and the same distasteful methods of advertising itself are pursued as that by capitalist sheets. In this respect The Appeal to Reason a few months ago went to the limit. An issue of the paper appeared with a partly printed title page. The editor stated that the authorities had confiscated the article, because it contained an offense to the secretary of War! Party members who regarded the story as dubious inquired at the proper source to find out the truth, and the result was that the whole thing proved to be a swindle, pure and simple! All these happenings, of course, give the press of the other wing opportunity for attacks. The tenor of the mutual polemics is anything but nice, and surely not calculated to promote peace.

"The line of demarcation of both parties is also sharply drawn in their attitude towards the American trades unions, organized in the A. F. of L. The Socialist Party tries to retain the favor of the union leaders, and holds that the trades unions must gradually, from within, be brought on a Socialist basis. This view may be well meant and correct, but in practice it has so far had practically no success. And surely the fact alone that the American workingman has little aptitude for Socialism does not explain it. In the trades union the discussion of political, religious and all other questions not connected with the trade, are strictly excluded. It is nearly an impossible thing to discuss Socialism in a trades union meeting. Yes, even in public meetings of the trades unions Socialist speakers had to give up the attempts, if they did not want to run chances of being expelled! So the Socialist agitation amongst 'union men' is quite difficult.

"The Socialist Labor Party therefore gave up long ago the agitation of 'boring from within,' as it is termed, and it fights pure and simple trades unionism. It's true members of unions can join the

party taking any steps against them.

THE TRAVAIL OF THE I. W. W. CONSTITUTION.

[Legislation depends upon experience. The young constitution of the I. W. W. is undergoing a rude, it is to be hoped, wholesome test. The test is laying bare serious imperfections of constitutional structure. The imperfections are experienced through the excesses at the Chicago headquarters which convey the impression of a running amuck. For some time the Bulletin has been operated obedient to the private instincts of an Editor and a National Secretary, who have turned that organ of economic instruction into a political controversial sheet; have constituted themselves a Star Chamber towards organizations, and even a national officer, when these demand space for corrections; and, as a consequence, have attracted just the kind of contributors to the Bulletin whom such conduct is calculated to attract. In the midst of all this, there seems to be no superior authority in existence to check the evil. This points to constitutional defects. Publicity on the acts born of this defect are essential to remedy. For this reason The People will publish periodically under the above head a few of the more important of the large number of complaints that, by throwing light upon the constitutional defect, will aid in correcting the same.]

I. Paterson, N. J.

Whereas on Feb. 29, 1908, the General Secretary Wm. E. Trautmann announced in The Bulletin as follows:

Mr. Rud. Katz has sent in another letter for publication, and knowing as I do the animus and the source from which it originates, I have concluded to send copies to all members of the General Executive Board with charges preferred by me against said Rud. Katz. These charges, with my evidence on all these matters, including copies of all letters on the Lancaster strike affair, will be transmitted to the general membership of the I. W. W., but not through the Bulletin, and on their action in this matter will it depend whether any individual member of the I. W. W. can assume such an exalted position that he without regard to ordinary procedure, as prescribed by established rules of the organization, can ride roughshod with impunity over the heads of the general membership.

Wm. E. Trautmann.

Whereas, six weeks have passed without the said threat being carried out and the said threat and charges have been kept in the Star Chamber and executive session of the General Secretary Treasurer; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Local Union calls upon the General Secretary Treasurer to immediately make good his threat to bring charges or retract the statement which he made in The Bulletin and that he retract the statement in The Bulletin itself, and

Resolved, That whereas the threat or charges was made public this resolution be forwarded to The Bulletin and the Daily and Weekly People for publication.

[Seal]

Wm. Berthold,
Secretary Local 40.

party, but they must not be, and cannot become, officers of their unions.

"These, in short, are the most important differences in point of principle and tactics which exist between the two parties, and are a hindrance to unity of the same. The mutual jealousies and stubbornness of the leading persons on both sides, which are stronger on the Socialist Party side, aggravates the situation. We, therefore, will have to satisfy ourselves with the fact that, for the present, both parties will march their own routes.

"It will, perhaps, just be the trades union question, the bone of contention, which will become the unifying bond. Not trades unionism! But alongside the trades unions there exists a modern trades union tendency in America, which, though still weak, is of a growth which is closely connected with the whole Socialist movement. In that economic organization, the I. W. W., as it is called, Socialists of both parties work in union. With the growing strength of this organization and with the industrial battles it will have to carry on, when strong enough, both Socialist parties will be brought closer and closer together.

"Unity, therefore, is only delayed; but not shelved! Stern necessity will also in America weld together the scattered parts of the labor movement, and, in one way or another, create that unity of purpose which is necessary to make the battle of the working class irresistible."

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CHILD LABOR IN THE NEW YORK CITY TENEMENTS

In the most thickly populated districts of New York city, especially south of Fourteenth street, little children are often seen on the streets carrying large bundles of unfinished garments, or boxes containing materials for making artificial flowers. This work is given out by manufacturers or contractors to be finished in tenement homes, where the labor of children of any age may be utilized. For the laws of New York State, prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age in factories, stores, or other specified workplaces, have never been extended to home workrooms. In this fact is presented a child labor problem—as yet scarcely touched—namely: How to prevent employment of young children in home work in manufacture?

So difficult has been the problem of regulating by law the conditions of employment in home workrooms, that advance in measures to protect children against premature toil in factories has had no parallel in provisions designed to regulate manufacture in tenement homes. Between these two systems of manufacture—one carried on in factories and the other in the homes of the workers—there are, therefore, some striking contrasts in the law. No maker of artificial flowers can employ in his factory any child under fourteen years of age, but he may give out work to an Italian family, in whose tenement rooms flowers are made by six children, aged two and one-half, five, eight, ten, fourteen and sixteen years. In another family Angelo, aged fourteen years, cannot work legally in a factory until he reaches a higher grade in school, nor can he work at home during hours when school is in session, but his little sister Maria, aged three years, because she is not old enough to go to school, and because the home work law contains no prohibition of child labor, may help her mother pull bastings and sew on buttons. A public school teacher notices that Eva and Mary R., aged eleven and ten years, are pale and under-nourished, but although the compulsory education law supports her in requiring their attendance in school during school hours, she cannot prevent their making flowers at home from three o'clock until nine or ten at night. Many good citizens would demand the prosecution of a manufacturer who employed in his factory Tony aged four years, Maria aged nine, Rose aged ten, Louisa aged eleven, and Josephine aged thirteen years. For such an offence the employer might be fined \$100 for each child under fourteen years of age found at work in his factory. Yet public opinion has not raised an effective protest against the same employer when he turns these children's home into a branch of his factory and gives them work in which even the smallest child in the family joins through long hours under a necessity as imperious in its demand for the constant work and attention of the child as would be the commands of a foreman in a factory.

In brief, the law which regulates home work manufacture in New York city, contains no provision to prevent the employment of children, nor to restrict the working hours of minors or women. It provides merely that work on certain specified articles (forty-one in number) given out by manufacturers or contractors, may not be carried on in a tenement living room, unless the owner of the house has first obtained a license from the New York State Department of Labor. Any articles not named in the law may legally be manufactured in unlicensed houses.

That the law in New York State does not protect more effectively these child workers in tenement homes, is due not to a lack of opposition to premature employment of children, but to the impossibility of dealing with the problem merely as a child labor question apart from deep-rooted evils essential to the "sweating system," of which home work is an important part. The evils of the system—intense competition among unskilled workers in a crowded district, low wages, unrestricted hours of work, irregularity of employment, and utilization of child labor—are the very conditions which make the system possible and profitable to the employer. Any effective attempt to improve conditions must therefore be an attack upon the sweating system. The manufacturer or contractor, whose employees work in their home, escapes responsibility entailed by the presence of workers in his factory. He saves costs of rent, heat, and light; avoids the necessity of keeping the force together and giving them regular employment when work is slack. And by turning the workers' homes into branches of the factory, he escapes in them the necessity of observing the factory laws. Instead of the manifold restrictions which apply to employees within the factory, he is here responsible only for keeping a list of his home workers

and he may not send any goods, which are named in the home work law into a tenement which has not been licensed.

The salient features of child labor in home work in New York city may best be illustrated by describing conditions of work of a few of the children so employed, indicating the baffling nature of the problem and at the same time disclosing the serious defect in the present law already described—its failure to prevent child labor.

If fifty of these children could be gathered together to tell their stories, they would be found to illustrate very distinct conditions under which work is carried on in tenement homes. There is the child of the very poor family who, for various reasons, has fallen below the level of economic independence, and is receiving partial support from a relief society. Another child belongs to a family whose earnings from employment outside the home are entirely adequate for support, but who because of the custom of the neighborhood and a desire to earn a little extra money, take work from a factory to be done at home by members who would otherwise be non-wage earners, the mother and the younger children. In other cases supplementary income derived from home work enables wage earners in outside employments to work with less regularity or to underbid their competitors.

Aside from differences in family circumstances, the children's employment varies greatly in regularity. One child goes every day to school and works only when school is not in session. Another, although of school age, has been kept at home more or less regularly throughout the day, to make flowers or pull bastings. Others, ever since their arrival in the United States, have succeeded in escaping the truant officer, to add their daily earnings to the family income, and although living in the most crowded districts of New York city have never learned to speak or write the English language. Finally, there are those who, although they take little part in work brought from the factories, nevertheless bear the burden of the home work system by being compelled to care for younger children of do house work while the mother sews or makes flowers or engages in some other of the numerous varieties of work carried on in tenement homes.

The children are found to illustrate also various phases of the law's application, according to their relation to compulsory education, on the one hand, and the attempted regulation of home work, on the other. This relation of the child to the law demands especial emphasis as illustrating concretely the scope of present regulations.—Mary Van Cleeck, in "Charities and Commons."

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Published every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
Adolph Orange, National Treasurer.

Entered as second-class matter at the
New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.
Owing to the limitations of this office,
correspondents are requested to keep a copy
of their articles, and not to expect them to
be returned. Consequently, no stamps
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.	
In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172



Subscription Rates: One year, \$1.00;
six months, 50c.; three months, 25c.

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SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1908.

There is a generation whose teeth
are as swords, and their jaw teeth as
knives, to devour the poor from off
the earth, and the needy from among
men.

PROVERBS, XXX. 14

WHERE LA FOLLETTE SLIPPED.

A feature of an able man is that he
is helpful, not only in that in which he
is right, but also in that in which he
errs. The errors of the adde-brained
promote further brainlessness. The errors
of a thinking mind promote clarifica-
tion. With such people it is as
with that most useful of domestic an-
imals, the cow. She is helpful to man
even in her diseases, through the vac-
cine. It so happens with Senator La
Follette, and his recent great speech.
One of the Senator's helpful errors
occurs in the following passage:

"I will join in no denunciation of
any honest business, whether con-
ducted in Wall Street or elsewhere."

The error imbedded in this sentence
betrays a mind, powerful otherwise,
yet warped by mistaken habits of
thought.

When Senator La Follette uttered
the sentiment quoted above, it was as
if he had said:

"I will join in no denunciation of any
honest sport, whether conducted in a
chess club or a gambling den";

Or as he had said:

"I will join in no denunciation of
any useful animal, whether it be a cow
or a hyena";

Or as if he had said:

"I will join in no denunciation of any
\$100 bill, whether it be genuine or
counterfeit"; and so forth.

The man, whose habits of thought
do not misguide him upon the subject
of amusement, is well aware that a
gambling den is inherently felonious,
and the "sport" it affords is of a spe-
cies wholly different from that of the
amusement afforded by a chess club.

The man, whose habits of thought
do not misguide him in zoology, knows
that a hyena is an unqualified pest,
exactly the opposite of the cow, which,
alongside of wheat is the staff of
man's life.

The man, whose habits of thought
do not blind him to facts, realizes
without the need of being prompted
thereto that a counterfeit bill has only
the semblance of the genuine article
and, therefore, is all the more mis-
chievous.

Ditto, ditto in the matter of "hon-
est business" and "Wall Street."

Honest business, or business, means
the exchange of value for value, be it
in material things or in service. Busi-
ness is another word for "Commerce"
in the sense in which the word occurs
in Clause 3 of Section VIII of the
Constitution. Business, accordingly,
presupposes industry, thrift, honest
dealing. Cheating, false measures,
false weights, false standards, over-
reaching—none of these are features
of business, no more than pimples and
ulcers are features of the healthy hu-
man anatomy. Now then, Wall Street
does not deal in value for value,
whether in material things or service.
The stock in trade of Wall Street is
cheating, false measures, false weights,
false standards, overreaching. Wall
Street is a bunco steers' gambling
den. Wall Street is to honest busi-
ness what a card sharp is to a chess
player, or a hyena to a cow, or a coun-
terfeit to a genuine bill.

Senator La Follette slipped badly
when he jumped Wall Street with hon-
est business. The banana peel on
which the Senator slipped in this in-
stance is the habit of thought which
prevents him from realizing that Wall
Street is the ultimate and inevitable

result of the capitalist system of so-
ciety. A social system that sets up
the theory, "A free field for all, fa-
vors for none," yet gives the signal for
the race under conditions such that
the large majority of the racers start
handicapped with wage slavery, or
spavined horses, while a few start
with full-blooded Kentucky coursers,
and which insists, all along the race,
that the inequality and the source
thereof be kept up, considering such
policy "a square deal" such social
system, consciously or unconsciously,
starts with the taint of fraud in its
blood, and the day is bound to come
that the taint gathers head, and
blossoms forth in the pestiferous ulcer
of a Wall Street, producing the rank
pus that the Senator has been so ably
lancing.

The helpfulness of Senator La Fol-
lette's error lies in the warning it
conveys against primal errors. Wise
is the French saying—"Look out for
the first false step."

PLAYING THE PEOPLE FOR MAD BULLS.

If "radicals," the element whom the
President had in mind when he wrote
his message of April 27, have any
sense they will take the message as
an insult, especially that passage in
which the President inveighs against
the multimillionaire "whose son is a
fool and his daughter a foreign Prin-
cess," and whose real delight is "the
accumulation and use of power in its
most sordid and least elevating form."
When the President "goes for" such
people he is but playing the people for
mad bulls—seeking, with the red rag
of denunciation to draw people's minds
from the persecutor whom they are
trying to gore, and drawing their
minds to vapor.

The undesirable, the reprehensible
thing is not the multimillionaire, with
or without sons that are fools and
daughters that are foreign Princesses.
The undesirable and reprehensible
thing is that social system that can,
does, and must inevitably breed such
vermin.

Given the capitalist social system,
the multimillionaire, whose real delight
is the accumulation and use of power
in most sordid form, follows inevita-
bly. There is nothing that so com-
pletely debauches the mind as the
acquisition of wealth by the labor of
others. Capitalism has that form of
wealth-acquirement for its special fea-
ture. Luxury unearned is wealth pil-
fered. In feudal days the nobleman
at least was a warrior and sweated for
the plunder that his army took and
which he appropriated. It is of the
essence of capitalism that the luxury
of the capitalist partakes of this na-
ture of pilferings. It falls into his
hands by virtue of his previous hold-
ings. A mind, stagnant, except for pil-
fering, is lost to all but sordid ends.
Sons that are fools, daughters that are
foreign Princesses are inevitable, nor
yet the worst results.

The President evidently thinks that
the "radicals" must be propitiated, and
he evidently holds them to be "dead
easy." No doubt he judges by those he
meets. The "dead easy" crew is to be
tickled with a lampoon against multi-
millionaires; and, while they laugh, the
real source of mischief upon which the
President himself thrives, is expected
to be lost sight of.

This is the way bulls are treated at
bull-fights. No better than bulls are
the radicals of the President's ac-
quaintance—and as bulls he humors
and indulges them.

NO SLEIGHTS OF HAND!

"I would much prefer Carnegie for my
boss to Croker," said the Rev. Lyman
Abbott of the Christ Presbyterian
Church last Sunday, and saying this
Dr. Abbott thinks he effectively dis-
posed of Socialism. As well might the
learned divine have said that he pre-
ferred Dr. Abbott to Mumbo-Jumbo.
Seeing that the question is not whether
Abbott or Mumbo-Jumbo should be a
modern deity, Mumbo being long extinct,
such a statement as "I would much
prefer Abbott to Mumbo-Jumbo" would
be senseless.

"Croker," like Mumbo-Jumbo, is an
extinct conception. "Croker" is a prin-
ciple. That principle is to the effect
that the specialized industry of politics
shall rule the land. One time there was
sense, even though no wisdom, in that
idea. The reason of the then sense lay
in the fact that the politician could and
did have a trade, and, by trustifying the
goods he dealt in—patronage and bills—
could run things to suit himself. That
day is gone by. The trade of the poli-
tician has been taken away from him.
He is now but a figurehead, a dummy.
Who has replaced him? "Carnegie."

"Carnegie," like "Croker," is a prin-
ciple. The "Carnegie" principle is that
the capitalist shall reduce his payroll of
striking off the politician, and himself
absorb that one-time independent indus-
try, "Carnegie," differently from "Cro-

ker," is not an extinct, it is a very much
alive conception. It is the conception of
exclusive rule in the hands of the hold-
ers of Capital. Accordingly, "Carnegie"
spells autocracy, with the Tweed motto
emblazoned on its banner—What are
you going to do about it?

This is what the Rev. Dr. Lyman
Abbott prefers to have. Seeing that
"Croker" is obsolete, dead and hope-
lessly gone, the Doctor's words mean ac-
quiescence in things as they are. The
Doctor's words mean more. They are
an attempt to render palatable, to in-
duce acceptance of a horror by holding
out, as a greater horror, an utter im-
possibility.

Is it at all wonderful that the
churches are growing empty, if their
pulpits stand with their faces to the
past, and, instead of being "drums ec-
clesiastic" upon which to drum Satan
out, they are tinkling cymbals where-
with to render his Satanic Majesty ac-
ceptable? Is it any wonder that ec-
clesiastical seminaries no longer attract
genius, and are empty, genius declining
to indulge in the mental somersaults
that are so fascinating to the Dr. Lyman
Abbotts?

We all prefer "Carnegie" to "Croker"
for the same reason that we prefer a
ripe fruit to an unripe one. But the
ripe fruit "Croker," spelt "Carnegie" in
its ripeness, is instinct with a deadness
that demands its rejection. Society does
not stand before the Hobson's choice of
"Croker" or "Carnegie." It stands be-
fore the choice of "Carnegie" or "So-
cialism." Society declines to take the
card that the Rev. Lyman Abbott would
force into its hands—"Croker" or "Car-
negie." Society is picking out its own
card—Socialism. Society declines to be
sleight-of-handed.

THE INTERNATIONAL "RULLS" AND BINGHAMS.

The following from the April 10 is-
sue of the Madrid "El Socialista," cen-
tral organ of the Labor or Socialist
party of Spain, fits in nicely with the
speech pronounced by Bebel in Berlin
ten years ago, and recently published
in The People in the English transla-
tion by B. Reinstein:

"A fortnight has elapsed since the
examination of Rull began before the
Audencia of Barcelona, and to this
hour not the slightest indication has
been obtained as to who the perpetra-
tors were of the alleged terrorist deeds."

"Nevertheless, although that import-
ant secret could not be uncovered, one
fact leaps to sight from the declara-
tions of the prisoners and of the wit-
nesses, to wit, the ineptitude of the
magistrates who confidently started
on the hunt for the dynamiters from
the premises of the services of such
confidential agents as Rull, who, like
this individual, were playing with
stacked cards, and whose only pur-
pose was to get money from all sides,
not to subvert the purposes of justice,
but, on the contrary, to hamstring
the same and thereby to cause all
manner of inconvenience to people ut-
terly foreign to the criminal acts."

"And the admission was made by
the ex-police officer Memento, who, in
giving his testimony, said that 'Rull
carried to them many confidential bits
of information against radicals and
Anarchists, which resulted in many
arrests and caused much injury to
innocent victims of the man's whis-
perings and mysterious confidential
gossip'."

"This is all that the drastic laws of
exception, blandly passed by our Par-
liament and placed for their execu-
tion into unft hands, have ever served
and will continue to serve for—annoy
everybody without obtaining the pur-
pose for which they are framed."

Bebel's speech, though now ten years
old, evidently applies to this very day.
The case of the police spy Rull in
Barcelona is the freshest instance in
Europe. Nor is America behind hand.
The Rulls have here made their ap-
pearance, East and West—and like-
wise the inept officials upon whom the
Rulls must feed.

If Police Commissioner Bingham, for
instance, were to spend less time in
assuring people that he is still being
flooded with letters applauding him
for the conduct of his mounted police
on Union Square, and would bestow
half the time in mentioning the name
or names of the Rulls, who find him
"dead easy," then the public would re-
alize the solidity of the truth that lies
at the bottom of the Socialist principle
that "The Capitalist world is one city."

Whether in Germany or Idaho, in Bar-
celona or New York, in Paris or Scrant-
on, in St. Petersburg or Goldfield, in
Dublin or Chicago—wherever class
rule holds sway there a certain sedi-
ment is formed to which the name of
"Rull" may be given. It is an element
so utterly frayed in all sense of de-
cency that it is untrue even to its
pay-masters. It cheats all. It cheats
the workers by buzzing slanders into
their ears, and it cheats its pay-mas-
ters by buzzing back false information

into the ears of the latter. The "Rull"
element can live only in the most
troubled of waters. It queers what-
ever it touches; it excites and incites
mistrust wherever it goes; it talks dy-
namite, and places the same, and then
lets innocent people suffer. Such is
the law of the existence of the "Rulls."
But the "Rulls" need the "dead easy"
officials to batten upon. Capitalism
furnishes this element also. And so,
between the two, they lick the platter
clean.

A LOGICAL SEQUENCE.

The report that the carpenters' union
of Roswell voted an appropriation to help
purchase an armory site for that city
should rouse no condemnation against
that union for its action. What the
report should do is to rouse condemna-
tion against the principles upon which
the union, and thereby the American
Federation of Labor, is organized. The
union's action admirably serves as an il-
lustration of the defects of those prin-
ciples.

The A. F. of L. is not organized upon
the principle of overthrowing the wages
system. It accepts this system as of
and for all the time. Its chief concern
is not to give the workingman what he
produces, or the equivalent thereof, and
thereby make man his own master eco-
nomically; the chief concern of the A.
F. of L. is to give the workingman only
a "share" in what he produces, and allow
the rest to go to a non-producing cap-
italist. This economic arrangement
works out so that wealth is piled high
on the employer's side, and not piled at
all on the producer's side. The non-
producing class get all which the workers
create, except that small part which is
returned and just enables the working
class to crawl through life. This means
that the workers work not for their
own benefit, but for the profit of some
one else. As a result they are continu-
ally kept in need and in the fear of
want. The system compels them to look
out for work, no matter what the form
of it may be.

Ten to one the carpenters' union of
Roswell justifies itself in voting to help
along an armory for harboring strike
breaking militiamen on the ground that
the building of it affords its membership
"work." So did the Vallejo unions some
years ago ask to have the Government
itself build battleships, in order that
union men could have the eight-hour day.
So do the Brewery Workers, A. F. of L.,
now ask to have liquor making and beer
making continued because otherwise
they would have no "work!" These
facts force the conclusion that with the
A. F. of L. it does not matter what the
death dealing and destructive nature of
the work in hand may be; it is com-
mendable because it furnishes "work."

Acting obedient to these dictates the
carpenters' union sees no wrong in doing
what it did. What it did was but a
logical sequence of the principles upon
which the American Federation of
Labor is based.

A labor organization is one which will
lead workmen out of the oppressing
conditions surrounding them. The A. F.
of L. does not do this. It keeps work-
ingmen fettered to their conditions.
"Work" is not the end and aim of the
Labor Movement—the chattel slave of
the South had work a plenty. The full
returns of work is what the workmen
must demand; "sharing" up means de-
pendence and deprivation. So long as
"sharing" up is done—a thing not done
voluntarily, but done compulsorily—
Labor is cheated out of the only chance
it has of obtaining economic freedom.

It behooves the toiling workmen to
discard the A. F. of L. organization for
one which is based on sound economic
principles. Sound principles are those
which demand that the workmen be
given as their own what they produce,
or the equivalent thereof, and are there-
by guaranteed that they earn their living
in their own way. Such a sound eco-
nomic movement is at hand. The Indus-
trial Workers of the World is the indus-
trial, or union wing of this movement;
the Socialist Labor Party is its political
wing. The workmen must take their
places within these organizations.

MAY DAY IN EUROPE.

Large Meetings All over Paris—Great
Parade in Madrid.

Paris, May 1.—May Day was observed
in Paris to-day by large meetings in
various quarters of the city, at which
orators exposed to denunciation the ex-
ploitation of workmen by the capitalist
class, after which resolutions in favor of
an eight-hour law and the continuation
of the social revolution were adopted.
The authorities forbade the street man-
ifestations planned for this afternoon
on the boulevards, the Place de la Con-
corde, and the Champs Elysées. The
municipal cavalry kept the crowds mov-
ing until three o'clock. There were a
number of arrests.

Dispatches received here from the
provinces report large meetings and pro-
cessions in the industrial cities, but no
disorders.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

The Modernists' movement in the
Roman Catholic Church has reached
the point of drawing widespread at-
tention to itself. It is everywhere con-
sidered "one of the most significant
signs of the times." So it is. Its
theological aspect does not concern
Socialism, which is wholly foreign to
theology. There is, however, another
feature of Modernism that is purely
terrestrial, and as such falls well
within the province of Socialist sci-
ence. It is in this respect that Mod-
ernism is, indeed, "a significant sign
of the times" to the Socialist.

The Modernists deny the charge
made against them by the Pope that
they start from a certain system of
philosophy and that that system dic-
tates their critical methods. They say
that, on the contrary, it is the critical
method that dictates their system of
philosophy. The Modernists, for in-
stance, point out that there was a
time when the Bible was regarded by
the Christian world as a divine revela-
tion, true in every part, and inspired
by God working directly through hu-
man instruments such as Moses and
Joshua, Matthew, Mark, Luke and
John; but that criticism, by proving
that the Pentateuch could not pos-
sibly have been written in its entirety
by Moses, and that the Gospels are not
the work of the authors to whom they
are attributed, thereby compels them,
and should compel the Church to
"speak the language of their age," that
is, adapt its philosophy to the revela-
tions of criticism. No doubt the Mod-
ernists are perfectly sincere in their
declaration that it is not their philo-
sophy that controls their criticism, but
critical facts that control their philo-
sophy. They nevertheless err. It is in
this interesting, unconscious error that
lies the deep significance of Modern-
ism.

Homeopathy has made its own
principle quite general in medical sci-
ence, to wit, that results do not de-
pend upon the size of the dose only,
but also upon the physical condition
of the patient. The same principle is
fundamental in Socialist science. Re-
sults are dependent, not upon aspira-
tions only, but also and essentially
upon material conditions: not all the
sense of brotherly love could bring
about the Co-operative Commonwealth
before the instruments of production
and the methods of production had
reached that point of perfection where
man is compelled to work co-opera-
tively and where production then be-
comes so fruitful that arduous toil
ceases to be a necessity. The truth of
this proposition is found in biology as
well as in sociology. Long before the
Modernists yielded to the revelations
of criticism and gave up one philo-
sophy to take up a new, these revela-
tions of criticism had been made. The
present Modernists did not then adopt
the revelations. They do now. What
has happened between now and then?
What happened is that the material
conditions have changed so powerfully
that the physical condition, so to
speak, of the Modernists has become
sensitive to the dose, so to speak, of
criticism.

It is in this respect that the phe-
nomenal strength, numerical and intel-
lectual, of Modernism is truly a "sign
of the times." Its strength is a gauge
by which to measure the depth and
width of the physical and material
foundation upon which all philosophy
must in the end rest. It is in this
sense that the Modernist outbreak may
be and is justly regarded as one of
the leading signs of the times. That
the Modernists themselves, however
unconscious of the physical moving
spring which sets them in motion, nev-
ertheless act obedient and responsive
to it, appears from the question which
they put to the present powers of the
Church: "Is her [the Church's] mis-
sion to be limited to a suspicious vigil-
ance over the rude and simple faith
of her rapidly dwindling followers?"

APRIL BUSINESS SLACKEST OF PANIC.

Chicago, April 30.—A startling decline
in railroad traffic during April is shown
in the bi-weekly statement of car sur-
pluses and shortages issued to-day by the
car efficiency committee of the American
Railway Association. The statement is
regarded as an excellent business bar-
ometer.

During the fortnight following April
1, the number of idle cars suddenly
mounted from 307,507 to 375,770, the
greatest total in the history of Ameri-
can railroads. The figures bear out the
statements of railroad men that during
April business conditions have been at a
lower ebb than at any time during the
panic.

The highest previous surplus figure
was on Feb. 5, when it reached what
was then considered the immense total
of 343,928.

Watch the label on your paper. It
will tell you when your subscription ex-
pires. First number indicates the month,
second, the day, third, the year.

A SKETCH OF THE REVOLUTION-
ISTS IN RUSSIA.

By Catherine Breshkovsky.

I too have been young. That is to say,
I have been simple and ignorant. I too,
in my desire to serve my people, once be-
lieved in the possibility of doing so
peaceably and lawfully, even in the con-
ditions that were weighing my country
down—the reign of despotism, autocracy
and bureaucracy. Youth, confident and
enthusiastic, believes that there is no-
thing in the world so strong as the desire
to take part in the progress of the civi-
lization and happiness of its people.
Youth is always sure that it can prove
by its activity, its zeal and its success
the great value, the great profit of its
endeavors, a profit whose benefits will
reach not only those for whom they are
immediately designed, but which, little
by little, will transform the life of the
world, making it sweeter, cleaner and
more reasonable.

The inclination to work for the good
of his neighbor, to improve human rela-
tions, to make life happier and to have
justice—the foundation of society, is a
characteristic of the Slavic race, a race
which is more constructive than destruc-
tive. That is why, in all ages, you will
find the Russian people seeking for truth,
and for social laws which will make a
worthy life possible for all, without ex-
ception.

The Russian peasants have sought
this truth in the lives of the saints and
in new religious combinations, or by re-
tiring into the forests and the deserts.
There, surrounded by nature, grave and
silent, they have listened for the sound
of the divine voice.

Better educated people sought this
same justice—that is to say, some
means by which human life might be
made more supportable for all—by
sounding the depths of science, by study-
ing the social laws, and applying their
knowledge to the conditions of actual
life. I was born in one of those better
educated families; rather, in one of the
most enlightened families of the time,
I passed my childhood and my youth
among intelligent people, who accented
the best ideas of that day. Outside my
own experience, thanks to my active and
investigating turn of mind, I have
known many other young men and wo-
men who began their careers as peaceful
workers for the moral and intellectual
betterment of their people, who later
became revolutionists, that is, enemies
of the Russian Government, that brutal,
grossly selfish power which threw ob-
stacles in the way of all their efforts
to help on a higher civilization. How
many thousands of books it would take
to tell the hundredth part of the ruined
attempts, of the crushed lives, of the
families broken up and desolated, only
because of their honest desire and at-
tempt to give to the Russian people, the
ignorant peasants, some knowledge of
their own country, its history, its social
and economic questions, that these people
might read books about other religions,
about different political organizations,
about natural history and about the
rights of the people—the petty little
rights which the laws of the Tsar did
accord to them. Posterity would find it
hard to believe the terrible tale of per-
secution but for the archives of the Rus-
sian police on the one side and the secret
publications of Russian revolutionists on
the other. The police kept lists of their
victims in order not to lose sight of
them, that they might persecute them
till death; the revolutionists inscribed
the names of their confères to transmit
them to posterity, to hold them as gages,
as proof of the divine capacity of man to
forget himself for the great and beau-
tiful idea of universal happiness.

Yes, we still have with us four names,
brave boys and girls! famous men and
women! We have them written in our
books; we have them engraved on our
hearts; we shall have them traced on
the porticos of our temples of liberty,
as immortals whose noble deeds were
worthy of imitation in every land and
in every time!

Having before my eyes these beautiful
galleries of noble characters, of brilliant
minds, tender hearts and unyielding will,
I should count myself happy could I
make the world outside Russia, which
has little idea of what is going on there,
know what happens to the man who
cares for his own rights and for the
rights of his neighbor! Oh, that I could
show to the eyes of the world even a
little of the devotion, the courage, in the
soul of our race, and all that that soul
has had to endure, to suffer, in order to
bring about the day when the Russian
nation shall cry aloud with one voice, "I
want no more tyranny! I am av-
henceforth to manage myself, my life
and my affairs!"

Oh, if I could make the dead live
again! If I could deliver those who lan-
guish in fortresses and prisons; those
who are pining away in exile in the
snow and ice and cold of Siberia; if I
could smooth out the faces covered with
premature wrinkles; if I could renew the
courage of hearts broken by the tor-
tures of persecution, and make them
march in triumphant procession, a cele-
stial vision, before people who cared for

UNCLE SAM AND
BROTHER JONATHAN.

UNCLE SAM—The class struggle is
getting fiercer every day.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Again that
nonsensical term, class struggle. There
is no class struggle, I tell you. There
is no hard and fast line between the
classes. Any workingman by honesty,
sobriety and sufficient effort can rise to
be a capitalist. Consequently your class
struggle is all up in the air.

U. S.—How many thousand dollars
have you stolen in your life?

B. J.—I? Not one!

U. S.—Oh, I beg your pardon. How
many kegs of beer do you consume per
day?

B. J.—Sir, I'll have you understand
that I'm no drunkard!

U. S.—Then you must be very lazy.
How many hours do you spend in bed
a day?

B. J. (ruefully)—I only wish I could
spend the eight or nine, which are es-
sential to a man's health. But I'm
working ten hours a day in a factory
over across the river, and it takes an
hour to get each way, and—

U. S.—Then you're not a capitalist
yet?

U. S.—Well, don't be downcast. You
know Hyde, McCall, McCurdy and other
wealthy men worked long before coming
into their millions.

B. J.—Do you class me with those
legislative corruptors and misappropri-
ators of funds, sir?

U. S.—Nay, nay! I was just thinking
how clean and sober a life Steel Trust
Corey and Tobacco Trust Duke and a
few others live.

B. J.—What, those divorce court fre-
quenters?

U. S.—And then what a pile of work
Carnegie and Rockefeller go through at
their establishments every day.

B. J.—Those sea rovers and globe trot-
ters! (Beginning to see light.) Well I
swan! Tripped again! Virtue, abstin-
ence and hard work don't have much to
do with it, do they?

U. S.—Not much. Who, then do you
think made up the wage working class?

B. J.—The shiftless and improvid-
ent—

U. S.—Not so. Some may be shift-
less and improvident. Others are not.
That which forces both sets to sell them-
selves into wage slavery is something
common to both—

B. J.—What's that?</

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

SEES THE AWAKENING.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Inclosed find one dollar to renew my subscription to the Weekly People for one year. Accept my profoundest wishes for the success of the S. L. P. The Socialist Republic is on the horizon and like the sun its rays are penetrating the mental darkness and bringing warmth and light. I can see the toilers rising from their sleep and standing erect as their breasts fill with hope and the fortitude born of truth. Speed the day of the Co-operative commonwealth.

L. Shulman.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 20.

LABORING UNDER TRYING DIFFICULTIES.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—I send with this one dollar to renew my subscription to The Daily People. Some time ago I got a letter from you about doing some active work, but when you learn that I have been laid up since last September, unable to leave the house until two weeks ago, you will realize that I could do nothing. I am now looking for light work to do. So long as I can find the money to pay for it I must have The Daily People.

T. P. G.

West Lynn, Mass., April 27.

A THORN IN THEIR FLESH.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The "Los Angeles Times" is sorely offended because the Industrial Workers' organization didn't go into ecstasies over the arrival of Bob Evans' fleet at San Pedro. The following clipping from that paper of the 22nd inst. gives an excellent exhibition of its temper:

NO PATRIOTISM HERE.

I. W. W. Gives No Welcome to Fleet, But Covers Tiny Flag With Lawless Sentiments.

There is one place in the city where there is not a sign of patriotism displayed this week. It is a little "hole in the wall" on East Fifth street where the infamous I. W. W. has its headquarters and is endeavoring to establish its influence in Los Angeles. Yesterday there were gathered here a lot of dirty, unkempt creatures, the kind that turn into anarchists and socialists because of failure in life.

All along the street are seen flags and bunting to honor the visiting battleships, but no such emblem is shown at this headquarters of anarchy—yes, there is a flag displayed. If you go near enough you can see it. It is an American flag, Old Glory. It is very small and is tacked to the side of the entrance. Look at it closely and you will see some printing, some lines appearing along the stripes representing the thirteen original States. Read it; it is a mass of sneering references to everything that has been done to uphold the country's laws and honor, and to protect life and property—just what might be expected from such a source. At such a time, too. Even the other unions do not stand for this openly, and the unfinished "labor temple" on Maple avenue is flying several large flags and signs of welcome to the naval visitors.

Strange that an insignificant "dirty" little crowd should call forth such remarks, isn't it? The fact is that the I. W. W. is a thorn in the side of the "Los Angeles Times," and the paper is howling from pain.

I. W. W.

ROOM FOR THOUGHT.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—In Bulwer Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeii," Pansa, the adie, at the dinner of Glaucus, says: "What think you of this new sect which I am told has even a few proselytes in Pompeii, these followers of the Hebrew God—Christ?" "Oh, mere speculative visionaries," said Clodius. "They have not a single gentleman among them: their proselytes are poor, insignificant, ignorant people, who ought, however, to be crucified for their blasphemy: they deny Venus and Jove! Nazarene is but another name for atheist. Let me catch them, that's all."

Doesn't it read like the rantings of the "gentlemen" who hate the Socialists, knowing their God Capital is denied? Room for thought in the lines there quoted.

Electrical Worker.

Providence, R. I., April 24.

WAITING FOR THE "COOPS" TO OPEN.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Inclosed find one dollar to renew my subscription to the Daily People for three months. I would like to do more financially for the Party Press but I have been out of work since last June. When at work I could get subs in the shop and could sell some literature, but I meet few people now whom I can approach. Many of the folks here are of that two by four fawning servile class of small business men, who are incased in a shell of ignorance case-hardened with prejudice to such an extent that they are invulnerable to everything except the auctioneer's hammer. When the captains of the jewelry industry in this section open up their coops to the workers I may be able to do some more work for the Party Press.

L. Shulman.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 20.

North Attleboro, Mass., April 25.

CHICAGO DOING WELL.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Being on here in Chicago from New Orleans, I have been interested in observing what is going on in the labor movement, especially with regard to S. L. P. activity.

The sections here are doing well. Last Sunday I was invited to attend a business meeting of the Section. When I arrived at the hall I noticed that the main hall room and the two small rooms were filled. The main room was occupied by the Hungarian branch of the Socialist Labor Party, which held a mass meeting, while one of the smaller rooms was occupied by the Lettish Federation of Labor, and the other room was occupied by the S. L. P. Section.

The Hungarian branch is doing some fine work amongst the Hungarian workmen. They had the Editor of their paper as their speaker, and I understand he will be here for four or five weeks, and if all their meetings are crowded like that one, and the audiences as appreciative of the speaker as they expressed it, there will be something doing in the Hungarian branch.

After the Lettish branch got through their business meeting they rehearsed a play that they will have at their May festival that they are to have for the purpose of raising funds to carry on their propaganda.

Last night we held an open air meeting, gave out some leaflets and Daily Peoples and sold 75 cents worth of books. We had not proceeded any length of time when the police ordered the meeting to break up, notwithstanding the Section had permits from the chief of the police.

W. E. K.

Chicago, April 19.

"X" FEELS ANSWERED.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Last Sunday we had comrade Marek, the National Executive Committee man of our state with us and he gave us a wholesome talk on propaganda, party press, etc. He explained the plan of comrade Kircher of Cleveland for selling literature; he also mentioned comrade Breuer of Hartford as a faithful and tireless worker for the party press; but most of all (as far as I am concerned) he answered my question which I have asked several times—Why is The People, an old Socialist paper and the soundest one that I know of, not self-supporting?—in a most convincing way.

In substance he said: "There is not one paper or periodical in the country to-day that can exist on the sale of the paper itself; it is the advertisements that those papers carry that keeps them out of the receiver's hands, and since The People is not booming any enterprises that exist on dividends, rents and profits, big and small alike, it cannot get those advertisements. On the contrary, every labor skinner wants to see The People go down and out, hence no patronage of any consequence from those quarters. Therefore it is up to us to support it. I wish you would elect comrade X on the N. E. C., when my term expires, and he will have a chance to see how the loyal New York comrades work and sacrifice themselves for The People."

Marek quoted a number of illustrations of his point, and concluded:

"I say again, I wish this state would elect comrade X on the N. E. C., and I am sure he never will ask again why The People is not self-sustaining."

This is in a condensed form what comrade Marek said in answer to my query and I must confess that it was the most straight-forward and convincing answer that I ever got to the question which I have asked of others when the occasion presented itself.

Since I am not possessed with the qualities of comrades Breuer and Kircher I will give a lift with the Operating Fund and as I am only working part of the time my contribution constitutes what one might call "the widow's mite."

As my wife reads The People and as I do not want her to know how "good a Socialist" her hubby is if expressed in dollars and cents while "the stringency" of the "money-market" seems to be getting more stringent right along, I wish you to credit me with the amount under X.

In closing I would like to say that I wish our comrade Marek could talk on party press, etc., to other Sections. I am sure other "widows" would contribute their "mite" also and thereby lighten the mental and physical strain of our New York comrades.

X.

Conn., April 28.

INVITATION TO LOCAL NIOBRARA, S. P., TO ABANDON STATE AUTONOMY.

Leo J. Lambrigger, Sec'y, Grimes Mayberry, chairman, Members of the late Local Niobrara, Socialist Party of Nebraska:

Dear Comrades:—

Your circular letter of Feb. 17th has been received and read at the last meeting of Section Los Angeles, S. L. P., in which you state the reason for dissolving your connection with the national Socialist Party. The letter was listened to with keen interest, but inasmuch as the viewpoint taken is at direct variance with the spirit and position operating within the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party it was thought worthy of a reply.

It is not our purpose within this short article to criticize or rehash the many mistakes and false tactics of the Socialist Party, for lo! these many years this has been done with power and precision in the official press of the S. L. P. That should leave no doubt in the minds of the class conscious, intelligent, inquiring worker as to the honesty and consistency of its collective motive. And the truth, though offensive at times, but in line with its mission, will always be the handmaid of progress to clarify the minds of honest but misinformed workmen. Therefore, the S. L. P., although unpopular with some of the honest working class, has always carefully noted the logic of events, and as a teacher of the international and collective spirit that should animate and dominate the intelligent working class has been sensitive to, and carefully tried to avoid fundamental errors.

The principle of State autonomy we believe to be a fatal error from the viewpoint of organization, and although it may be an article in the constitution of the Socialist Party, and fondly clung to, as exemplifying the spirit of democracy, by the majority of the members of your former organization, it is none the less unsocialistic both in spirit and action, and smacks more of anarchistic group organization than it does of mass or international organization. It has been the bane that prevented the elimination of individualists and so-called intellectuals with a material interest to subvert. It has been the central cause for the development of all shades of sentimental abstractions and concrete local freakishness. It has prevented union of thought and unanimity of purpose. It has been a stumbling block to the realization of that disciplinary poise so necessary to an intelligent and aggressive labor movement. It has been the hotbed to germinate individual egoism at the expense of the collective hope. It has been the nursery of cynical pessimism backed up by the defeat of local expectation. It has nurtured the confusion of the misinformed, and finally the principle of State autonomy is at war with the eternal fitness of things; it is illogical and against the natural trend of modern development which manifests itself towards centralized national and collective effort and expression.

Therefore, comrades, we would suggest that you get in line with an organization whose autonomy boundaries and mental horizon are only circumscribed by international hopes and aspirations; whose principles and methods are one and the same, whether it be expressed in New York, Nebraska, California, or the Antipodes.

Fraternally,

Yours for the Revolution,
Louis C. Haller,
Jas. C. Hurley,

For Section Los Angeles, S. L. P.
Los Angeles, Cal., April 15.

HAYWOOD IN CINCINNATI.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Wm. D. Haywood addressed a large mass meeting here this afternoon which was arranged by the 5th and 7th ward branches of the Socialist party. He opened his address with a spirited attack on both presidential possibilities—Taft and Bryan.

"Taft," said Haywood, "Cincinnati's most illustrious son, can make an injunction that will fit a union man like a tailor made suit. Taft was the father

of injunctions. And for his 'invention' we will say as was said of the Constitution—to hell with it. When Taft was in New York," Haywood went on to say, "he was asked, 'What shall a man do when he is starving?' Taft answered, 'God knows.' When the panic came on \$123,000,000 was poured into Wall Street. Taft should have answered if the workers are starving they should be entitled to the money in the U. S. Treasury."

"When the identical question was put to Bryan, What shall a man do when he is starving, he went into the matter at great length. He said that the question ought to be approached with 'hesitation and deliberation.' At this point Haywood made a neat comparison between Bryan's answer and a river that flows through Bryan's State. 'It is 1,000 miles long, and one-half foot deep.'"

Neither Taft nor Bryan could answer the starving man's question. "Every man," said Haywood by way of answer, "is entitled to approach the State or city and ask for work. And if that privilege is denied him he has the right to beg, borrow or steal, but not to starve. No man has the right to starve, because starvation is suicide, and suicide is against the law."

"Out West," Haywood continued, "we are recognized as wild and woolly. We carry guns. I have mine with me." Here Haywood displayed two paid up membership cards—one a yellow card of the W. F. of M., and the other a red card of the S. P.

Haywood then went into the history of the W. F. of M. at some length. "The W. F. of M. was born in jail, and some of us have been in jail ever since."

Haywood touched briefly on several other topics—woman's suffrage; the sending of Federal troops to Alaska; Roosevelt and his Cincinnati son-in-law. He finished his address by an expression of gratitude to the working class for what it had done in securing his own, and the release of Moyer and Pettibone from jail.

Your correspondent has heard Haywood speak once before at the first I. W. W. convention. After witnessing this afternoon's performance a trite Russian saying came back to me. A Russian moujik, with all of poverty's respect for a big bill, would say on such an occasion, "Haywood has rendered himself into small change."

K. E.

Cincinnati, O., April 19.

"NEW WORLDS FOR OLD."

To the Daily and Weekly People.—With just a touch of excitement I peeped into "New Worlds for Old," by the versatile H. G. Wells, and with a daring hope that a new literary exponent of militant Socialism had arrived, capable of commanding international attention. The opening chapter, an excellent sample of the expert Utopian's fluency of sociologic phrasing and swift generalization, quickly delivered me from any such generous anticipation. He opens with a critical comparison between this age and certain others in the past, and his general summing up in favor of the twentieth century modernism is colored by an appreciation of the bourgeois heaven which would do credit to Chancellor Day.

"Class struggle," did some one say? Listen to the new siren from the public ownership camp and you will commit the future of the movement to "Good Will in Man!" "On the whole," this would be reconciler of the classes writes, "and nowadays almost steadily, things get better." And he proceeds to prove his thesis by pointing to achievements of the professional members of the privileged classes. Then—think of this, ye who stand before pudding fires and glass furnaces, ye with the pick and shovel at the crossroads and railroad cutting; think of it, ye inmates of sweating dens and packing houses—"think of the great and growing multitude, for example, of those who may travel freely about the world, who may read freely, think freely, speak freely." And as a definition of the entire scheme of the writer, I am not unfair in styling it "Fairy Socialism." He has a plan of the architectural sort. He would have us believe that a change in the temper of those who now enjoy the "gorgeously curtained arena" of modern life will bring about a social revolution! The proletariat are to be redeemed by the loving self-renunciation of the bourgeois! Wells is the Napoleon—I had almost said the Don Quixote—who leads us to the attack of Capitalism on the steed of his romping literary imagination. How foolish we are, to be sure, we of the fighting revolutionary phalanx, with our materialistic monist interpretation of history of the universe, to agitate and worry over the dire condition of our class, when good, kind, generous, suave Mr. Wells holds in his literary wallet a charm that will de-nature the insatiable monster who sucks our lives and well-being and disfigures the whole foreground of existence.

E. T. Kerr.

Chicago, Ill., April 12.

SECRET SERVICE DYNAMITERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—I am glad that the Daily People will publish Bebel's great speech exposing the dynamite tactics resorted to by the master ruling class of Europe. The editorial on the dynamite train in an issue of the Daily People one day last week was timely and to the point. Not only must our press discuss what are the proper tactics of the working class but we must also study the tactics of the ruling class to be able to counteract any conspiracy they may spring. There is no press aside from the S. L. P. which fearlessly deals with both sorts of questions. If the S. L. P. press does not receive the support from the workers that it should, it is so much the worse for the rank and file. Ignorance is the greatest foe of the working class. And those in the working class movement who fight against the S. L. P. press are usually found to be working for principles and tactics detrimental to the working class. Beware of the man advocating capitalistic schemes of any sort. If ignorance is our eternal foe, knowledge should be our immediate demand. The working class should look with suspicion on any person or scheme the intent or effect of which is to muzzle the press or to suppress free speech.

There are evidences everywhere of a gigantic capitalistic conspiracy to blot out the movement of Socialism. Our only safeguard is a knowledge of capitalistic tactics in the past, that the lamp of experience may show us the plain path for our safety and the goal of emancipation. The working class has a most powerfully organized antagonist. They control the government entirely. The governmental agencies understanding the fine art of diplomacy know when and how to explode a bomb or commit some other act of violence. When the "goods are delivered" through the exigency of some foul and dastardly deed then all the cohorts of the capitalist class in unison shout "Anarchy" and "Socialism."

What we should do, and what we may expect, can best be learned by studying the capitalistic tactics of the past wherever capitalism has reigned.

There are many deeds fresh in our minds of capitalistic conspiracy to entrench itself through the suppression of free speech and free press, and the inauguration of tyranny. The Cœur d'Alene troubles, the Colorado bullpens, the Homestead riots and murders, the A. R. U. in its struggle with capitalism, the Molly Maguires of Pennsylvania, the Haymarket riots of '86—these all bring up reminiscences of capitalistic tactics, and the working class should heed the lessons they teach. The truth about any of these crises was never told in the capitalist press. The attitude of the capitalist class has recently been amply demonstrated by their conduct, and reports of the Chicago unemployed parade, the unemployed demonstration in New York city, the murder of the young Jew in Chicago by Chief of Police Shipley, or even by the reports on the Haywood case.

The chief purpose of this article of mine is to bring to light and to the attention of active investigators the Coffeyville dynamite affair. It took place along in the eighties. It was almost contemporaneous with the Chicago affair of 1886.

There was a paper being published in Winfield, Kansas, called "The Non-Conformist," or "The American Non-Conformist." The sort of economics it promulgated I cannot now say. What its politics were I was not then old enough to understand. I know that the paper was among those which came regularly to our home while it was published in Winfield, as well as later, when it was published in Indianapolis, Ind. The rabid capitalistic Republican papers such as the Kansas City Journal, The Daily Capital, of Topeka, Kansas, and many lesser lights for some time kept up a howl that the Winfield paper was an Anarchistic paper. It was alleged that the Vincents, who were publishing the "Non-Conformist," were real dynamiters; that they had bombs in their office building at Winfield, Kansas. It was heralded continuously that the Winfield anarchists were plotting against society, and the public mind was prepared to expect terrible happenings and disclosures at Winfield. People posted on conditions in Chicago at that time know that the Anarchist scare was then being exploited by the secret service agencies. Just what particular agency was trying to work the Kansas field I have not the data at hand to disclose.

When the time was judged to have arrived to raid the Winfield office and to unearth the bombs the machinery of the conspiracy began to work. A consignment from some place by express was nearing Coffeyville, Kansas, on its way to Winfield, Kansas. It was consigned to The Non-Conformist office at Winfield.

The consignment reached Coffeyville. There the express agent received all the special instructions which had been given from the time that the mysterious package had started on its journey. The instructions required great care and safety to be exercised. The package

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

T. C., ST. LOUIS, MO.—In the language of Dickens, the Capitalist Class has in its eye "the mote of Lucifer's pride, Sardanapalus's luxury, and a mole's blindness." — Help from that source? Nonsense!

D. W. ALBANY, N. Y.—Now to your third question—

Women have the lead as "musicians and teachers of music"—52,359 women to 39,815 men;

As "teachers and professors in colleges"—327,614 women to 118,519 men;

As "boarding and lodging house keepers"—59,455 women to 11,826 men;

As "housekeepers and stewards"—146,929 women to 8,224 men;

As "laundresses and laundresses"—335,282 women to 50,683 men;

As "servants and waiters"—1,283,763 women to 276,958 men;

As "stenographers and typewriters"—86,118 women to 26,246 men;

As "bookbinders"—15,632 women to 14,646 men;

As "paper box makers"—17,302 women to 3,796 men;

As "hosiery and knitting mills operatives"—34,490 women to 12,630 men;

As "silk operatives"—32,437 women to 22,023 men;

As "dressmakers"—344,794 women to 2,000 men;

As "milliners"—86,120 women to 1,739 men;

As "shirt, collar and cuff makers"—39,941 women to 8,491 men; and

As "glove makers"—7,768 women to 4,503 men.

Ask shorter questions.

E. M., CANTON, O.—Now to your last question—

There is no Socialist literature dealing especially with the farmer for the same reason that there is no Socialist literature dealing especially with the cotton mill workers or the railroaders. There is no essential difference between farming and any other productive occupation. There are large farms, like Trusts; there are good sized farms, like shoe establishments; and there are little farms, like small shops.

L. M. G., HAMILTON, ONT.—Now to your last question—

The cardinal reason for the heavy drop in the Alliance membership was the bitter fight made against it by the A. F. of L. The membership was to a great extent intimidated, not yet being able to resist the avalanche of slander that the A. F. of L. hurled against it.

J. R., PLAINFIELD, N. J.—The article "Homeopathy Rampant" is not an assault upon homeopathy. Homeopathy may be all right, but it may be exaggerated, like any good thing. The article exposed capitalist excessiveness of the homeopathic theory.

E. C. R., LANSING, MICH.—Principle must be put through by men. Consequently, a knowledge of what men do is as important as a knowledge of principle. Sometimes men announce themselves so completely for what they are that any turning of light upon them is superfluous. Other times the errors that they preach are so involved that it is necessary to expose them. There is no hard and fast rule about it. Write again.

E. S., DENVER, COLO.—The matter requires no special editorial treatment. It is this way: Meat is broiled on spits and boiled in pots. No sane man would say that, therefore, meat can be broiled in a pot or boiled on a spit. Likewise no one who knows what he is talking about would think of such a thing as an economic organization being at the same time a political organization. But, even if such a question could ever be debatable, it is now premature, and, being premature, is a harmful subject of discussion in the I. W. W., which should, for the present, concentrate its education

tional force on economics and the economic organization.

In order for a political committee to report to a parent economic organization, there must be an economic organization to report to. Numbers would not be of the essence in such a parent economic organization; principle is. Such an economic organization must be homogeneous. The I. W. W. membership is not yet homogeneous. The present work of the I. W. W. is, by means of sound economic and sociologic education, to render its membership and new raw recruits homogeneous. What today would happen, were the I. W. W. to appoint a political committee, would be—

Either, when the political committee reports, the membership would be too indifferent to take hold, and then the vote polled by the political organization so set up, would render the organization ridiculous by the discrepancy between its small vote and its larger membership;

Or, when the political committee reports, the membership being wide-awake and still heterogeneous—some being set against political action, others still favoring this, that, or the other political party in existence—the economic organization reported to would go to pieces on the spot.

H. W., SAGINAW, MICH.—Under Socialism the Negro would occupy the identical position occupied by the White, the Yellow or the Brown man. Whoever works, whatever his color or creed, will enjoy the full fruit of his labor. Whoever is drunk, be he White or Negro, will be despised; whoever is sober, be he Negro or White, will be esteemed. Opportunities, physical and mental, being equal to all, a man will be the architect of himself and esteemed by his architecture.

D. G., NEW YORK.—There is nothing ambiguous in the passage "the economic movement may take a little at a time." It occurs on page 41 of the Preamble address. The previous sentence declares that the political movement, being purely destructive, MAY NOT accept a little at a time. It must demand the complete overthrow of the capitalist political state, and demand it all the time. The economic organization, on the contrary, being constructive, and the future form of government, may take a little at a time, that is, what it can get by dealing with the employer. Our friend Holmes misunderstood the passage.

W. W., NEWARK, N. J.—Take the instance of Williams, for instance. Marx is not infallible. He has himself furnished us with the key to correct whatever mistake experience may show he has made. But it is a harmful immodesty—harmful to himself and the I. W. W., or the Movement in general—for a young man with immature experience and superficial information to start in amending Marx.

S. J. F., CHICAGO, ILL.—The proper campaign documents will be gotten up in time.

L. C. H., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—All such documents as that from E. E. are of prime value. Gather and forward.

C. T. W., BUTTE, MONT.; L. A., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; F. J. D., CHICAGO, ILL.; E. S., NEW YORK.—See above answer to L. C. H., Los Angeles.

ALL OTHERS—Wait till next week.

M. E. K., CHICAGO, ILL.; E. B. F., FAIRBAULT, MINN.; C. H. R., GOLDFIELD, NEV.; H. J. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; F. R., EUREKA, CAL.; O. K., KRISTIANSIA, NORWAY; W. R. P., COEUR D'ALENE, IDA.; J. H., JAMAICA, L. I.; W. G. JR., JAMAICA, L. I.; T. K., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; T. A. COLUMBUS, O.—Matter received.

by the Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the Coffeyville outrage. The Republican Legislature and State officers refused to make any investigation. The report I refer to was made under the Republican regime about 1893. The report of the legislative committee comprises a book about 200 pages.

So much for a dynamite plot that failed. The intended raid on the Winfield office never took place, as the bomb exploded before its arrival.

One lesson we must know, and this is that capitalistic dynamitism assumes many forms and plays all the roles from simple blackmail to the assassination of ex-Governors who have outlived their usefulness. Diplomatic dynamiting is a fine art made use of by capitalistic conspirators.

Wade R. Parks.

Coeur d'Alene, Ida., April 17.

was said to contain a most valuable instrument, and spies were supposed to be following to steal it. It was said to be quite an intricate affair, so it must be handled with care lest some of the parts of the mechanism would become displaced. The express agent, oversolicitous lest the alleged valuable package should be stolen, took it home with him intending to bring it back the next morning, at which time it would be placed on the train en route to Winfield. This faithful wage slave little suspected that he carried a dynamite bomb as he left his office for his home where he was to meet his wife and children for the last time. When the agent entered his home from his day's labor he stumbled over a chair and the bomb exploded. I cannot now state how much damage was done. A more detailed report can be had by consulting the report compiled

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary protem
28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes,
412 Wellington Road, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are
not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

State Executive Committees, unattached Sections and members at large are herewith notified that an additional supply of National Campaign Fund lists have been printed and are ready for distribution.

Every individual member should be supplied with one of these lists.

State Executive Committees and unattached Sections will kindly inform me at the earliest possible date as to the number of lists required in order to comply with above.

For the N. E. C. Sub-Committee,
Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

OPERATING FUND.

We are trying to stock up with Labor News pamphlets; just got in a new edition of "Communist Manifesto." Bebel's speech, which recently appeared in The People, is ready for printing, and there is lots more to do had we the funds. Rush in the subscriptions and that will provide the needed revenue. If you don't do that, we must ask your support to the Operating Fund. The following are the contributions for the last week:

Section Hartford, Conn.	\$ 8.00
E. B. Ford, Fairbault, Minn.25
E. M. Scanavino, Tuolumne, Cal.	1.00
Sect. San Antonio, Tex.	3.50
"X"	5.00
Sect. Bridgeport, Conn.	1.10
H. Weiss, New York	1.00
C. Sahm, W. Lynn, Mass.50
J. Christensen, Jamaica Plain, Mass.50
J. Larson, New Haven, Conn.	\$2.00
O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Two Marxian Disciples, Newark, N. J.	1.00

Total \$ 25.85
Previously acknowledged 2,118.86
Grand Total \$2,144.71

GERMAN PARTY ORGAN OPERATING FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$41.45
Section El Paso County, Colo., S. L. P.	2.25
Fred. Gaffner, Cleveland, O.50
Section Humboldt, Cal., S. L. P.	15.00
Max Neuhaus, Brooklyn, N. Y.50

Total \$59.70

Comrades: In a circular letter which we have sent out to the Sections we have set forth that the further continuation and existence of our German Party Organ depends upon the possibility of paying off, within three months, an old debt of \$600. All details have been explained in the circular sent out. For the last four years we have not molested the general party membership for any financial aid. Whenever we needed some funds we have appealed to the German party organizations exclusively. But pressing circumstances force us to extend this appeal now to the general party membership. If every comrade does a little towards this fund the task of raising these \$600 will be an easy one. The Sections and comrades always have responded nobly to any call from the party institutions for help. We realize that this is not a very opportune time for our call but we see no other way but this appeal. Quick action is imperative. Send all contributions either direct to the SOCIALISTISCHE ARBEITER-ZEITUNG, 310 CHAMPAIGN AVE., CLEVELAND, O., or to Comrade P. C. CHRISTIANSEN, 2517 SCRANTON ROAD, CLEVELAND, O. Appeal endorsed by the N. E. C. Sub-Committee.

The German Party Press Publication Committee, Section Cleveland, O. S. L. P.

TO CALIFORNIA ORGANIZATION, S. L. P.

To the Comrades and Members at Large in the State of California: Comrades: Your S. E. C., after careful consideration, advises against going on the ballot, for the following reason:

The change of Election Laws pertaining to going on the ballot, by petition, necessitates more preparation than seems possible at this time.

The new feature of the law reads as follows: "Each such certificate must be a separate paper and contain the name of one signer thereto and no more. In addition to the other matter required to be set forth in such certificate it must also set forth that the signer has not been elected as a delegate to any political party convention, authorized to make nominations for public office mentioned in the certificate; that he has not in any political convention as a delegate voted for or against the nomination of a candidate for any public office mentioned in such certificate; that he has not voted at any primary election for delegates to any political convention having power to nominate a candidate for any public office mentioned in the said certificate; that he has not joined in any manner in nominating any other candidate or candidates for the same office, or in nominating the same candidate or candidates for the same office under another, or different political party name or designation. The signature must be made by the party signing at the end of the certificate, and must add thereto his place of residence and occupation, giving street and number, where such street and number or either exists, and if no street or number exists then such a description of the place of residence, if in a city, or city and county, as will enable the location to be readily ascertained. Each such signer must verify such certificate by making oath that the same is true, before an officer authorized to take an oath in this state, and in the place where said oath is taken, which oath must be certified as required for an affidavit."

With this new arrangement it must be apparent that we will have to be in a more prepared condition before we make the attempt to go on the ballot.

A full copy of the Election Laws can be obtained by sending eight (8) cents to Secretary of State C. F. Curry, Sacramento, California, with a request for same.

Each Section should have a copy and members should post themselves. For the State Executive Committee,
LOUIS C. HALLER,
Secretary Treasurer.
Los Angeles, Cal., April 9.

TO THE SECTIONS AND MEMBERS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY:

Greeting:—The N. E. C. Sub-Committee, at its regular meeting held on March 11th, considered the question of how to raise a campaign fund, to make possible an energetic and effective propaganda during the approaching national campaign. A number of suggestions were made, which finally culminated in a motion to instruct the National Secretary to issue a call and, with it, send out campaign subscription lists, urging upon the members to take in hand, at once, the collection of funds on these lists and by no means to confine their efforts to the members and friends of the Party, but to reach out to the great mass beyond, whenever and wherever possible. In order to make unnecessary the circulation of local lists, simultaneously with national lists—a method which is always productive of confusion—it was decided that the proceeds be divided into three equal parts; one part to go to the national office; one part to remain with the States Executive Committee, and the third and last part, to remain with the Sections. Isolated Sections, unattached to a state committee, will send to the national office one-half of the proceeds and retain the other half. Members-at-large, who are attached to the national office, will remit to that office the proceeds, in full. The proceeds of lists collected on by members-at-large who are attached to a State Committee to be divided in two equal parts: one part to go to the national office, the other part to be retained by the respective State Executive Committee.

Amongst the many suggestions that were made at the Sub-Committee meeting, one in particular was considered to be of value, because the method, though not applicable in every instance, has proven successful wherever conditions were such, that it could be applied, and the suggestion made was ordered to be embodied in this call. It is this:

In the City of New York there have been held, repeatedly, so-called package parties in the homes of comrades. The package party is a home entertainment, to which friends and the friends of friends are invited. The ladies each bring with them a wrapped-up package, the contents of which remain unknown, until the packages are auctioned off. A programme of music and recitation precedes the auction, and then the auctioneer has the field. Bids are asked for and the

packages are sold to the highest bidder. Much merriment is created when the packages are opened, and the strangest and most incongruous objects are brought to light by the buyers. Where this method can be applied, we urge that it be so applied. It does away with all the expense of regular entertainments and the often interminable delay connected with the winding up of such affairs. When the package party is over financial results are known and there is an end to it. You will receive subscription lists, numbered consecutively, and every State Committee and every Section must keep a record of these numbers and see to it that, at the end of this year's campaign, all lists are strictly accounted for.

We urge speedy and energetic action so that we may be enabled to put organizers in the field at an early date. The present situation is such that our agitation is bound to meet with results beneficial to the Party. Not only are we in the midst of an industrial crisis, but in other respects also, there exists a situation exceedingly favorable to S. L. P. propaganda.

For the N. E. C. Sub-Committee,
Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

TO ILLINOIS READERS.

This is as you know, Presidential year. You are also aware of what it means to the Socialist Labor Party. A strenuous campaign of education and organization must be carried on. Seven thousand signatures must be secured in order to put a County ticket in the field in Cook County. One thousand will also be needed in the State, and similar number in each Congressional District, so that we may get as complete a ticket as possible on the ballot. A State Convention must be held. At least one delegate will have to be elected to attend the National Convention to be held at New York in July.

We want to get a Canvasser in the field at the earliest moment possible, and also an organizer, if you are to push the spreading of our literature and extend our organization among the working class of Illinois.

This must all be done—and the way to accomplish it is first: provide the means; second: secure the cash; third: get the money.

With this end in view, Section Cook County, Socialist Labor Party, has arranged a Grand May party to be held at Friedman's Hall, 86 Grand Avenue, Chicago, on SUNDAY, May 31. This is for the benefit of the General Campaign Fund.

We request and urge People readers to dispose of the tickets for this affair as rapidly as possible. Get them off your hands and send for more, is the spirit. 'Tis easy when you try.

Unsold tickets (there should be none) and money must be forwarded not later than May 28, '08, to the Treasurer of the Committee.

H. S. Friedman, 876 Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of the S. L. P. in Virginia met in regular session, with Kinder in the chair.

Roll Call:—Absent, J. Bader, with excuse.

Minutes of previous meeting were adopted as read.

Correspondence:—From Donald M. Munro, organizer Section Richmond, on general party affairs, with orders for due stamps; received and filed. From N. E. C. Sub-Committee re National Campaign Fund. From Section Newport News, also ordering due stamps; received and filed.

Motion made and passed that State Secretary be instructed to write the National Secretary re exemption of dues to cut of work members.

Motion that State Secretary communicate with the Organizer of Section Newport News re failure to notify us of member elected to fill the vacancy of C. Rudolph. Motion carried.

The financial report was then read and adopted.

No further business being on hand the meeting adjourned.

Fred. Buxton,
Rec. Secretary.

ATTENTION, GREATER BOSTON!

A package party will be held at the home of George Nelson, 9 Wave Avenue, Savin Hill, Dorchester, SATURDAY evening, May 9, at 8 o'clock. Members, sympathizers, their wives and lady friends are invited to attend. Music, songs, recitations and refreshment will be served, after which the packages brought by the women folks will be auctioned off. The proceeds will be divided between Section Boston and the Party Press Operating Fund.

Take any Dorchester avenue car; get off at Savin Hill avenue.

COMMITTEE.

TAKE WARNING!

CONTINUED INACTIVITY IS ENDANGERING THE ENGINES OF PROPAGANDA.

For the week ending May 1st we received 96 subs to the Weekly People, and 36 mail subscriptions to the Daily People, a total of 132 for the week.

Those sending two or more were:

L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	5
A. Wahlgren, Stamford, Conn.	6
D. G. O'Hanrahan, Seattle, Wash.	4
C. E. Warner, New Haven, Conn.	4
J. Bremer, Hartford, Conn.	3
A. Clever, Braddock, Pa.	3
E. J. Drugman, Imperial, Pa.	3
D. McGoff, New Bedford, Mass.	3
J. Hunt, Elma, Wash.	3
A. Nelson, Mehan, Alaska	3
Press Com., Boston	4
Press Com., Cincinnati	2
O. Biersch, Richmond, Va.	2
A. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.	2
W. E. McCue, "	2
J. B. Ferguson, Oakland, Cal.	2
F. Terves, Jacksonville, Ill.	2
W. Rosengarten, Passaic, N. J.	4
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	2
H. E. Long, San Francisco	2
H. Gunn, Schenectady	2
A. Frucht, San Francisco	2

To comrades and friends who have the welfare of the movement at heart: You must show better results, and that speedily. This continued low subscription record is placing us on dangerous ground. All honor to the little band who in season and out keep at the work. Can the others read this with complacency? We think not, hence we urge upon such to show their interest in the Movement in a substantial way by extending the propaganda.

You who neglect the work now are missing the grandest opportunity ever offered the Socialist for the extension of the propaganda. Join the Active Brigade and do something.

Labor News orders for the week might have passed for a day's business:

Chicago \$11.20, San Francisco \$10, Pittsburg \$2.50, St. Louis \$2.48, Baltimore, Md., \$1.30; Elizabeth, N. J., \$1; Boston, Mass., \$3; Providence, R. I., \$2; Hartford, Conn., \$2.

Prepaid card orders: San Francisco, \$20; Allegheny County, Pa., \$10; Fairbanks, Alaska, \$5; Troy, N. Y., \$4.50; Lansing, Mich., \$2.25.

CHILDREN'S HOUR

Dear little Comrades:—

Once while preparing for a Fourth of July program in a country school, I noticed one boy who was very sullen and refused to take part in the exercises. Not wishing to impress anybody into celebrating on such an occasion I did not force this boy.

At noon of that day I was alarmed at a terrible noise in the rear play ground. What was my horror at finding two of my best behaved boys fighting—coats off, sleeves torn, bloody noses and all the rest that goes with a fight.

Pale and trembling with excitement, I persuaded them to come in and calm down before I'd hear their story. "If he don't want to celebrate our Independence Day, let him go back to Canada, the Kanuck, we don't ask them to come here," came from the American patriot.

"Why, boys," I said, "don't you know that England and America are mother and child, and have forgotten their quarrels! Why, imagine mother and child hating each other! There is nothing but absolute friendship—"

"No, there isn't, teacher, the British hate the Yanks just the same as ever," replied the victim of the onslaught. "They wanted a king bad enough, only Washington wouldn't be one. My father wouldn't give us any firecrackers and stuff for any other day 'ceptin' the 12th of July. That's our day."

"Well," I said, "if that's the case, I suppose we can't have any holiday here: For here is Hjalmer, right from Norway and his day was on the 17th of May; and little Tolvol, here, from Finland, is going to celebrate in June, the midsummer festival of his country. And little Morris has had his day in the April Passover."

Then I gave them a very patriotic story about freest Columbia, the haven of rest for all the oppressed. (You see children, then I knew nothing of Colorado's bull pens for working men who wished to hold their American independent heads as high as their masters'. I did not know of Idaho's kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, of Goldfield's troops, nor of policemen's clubs being higher than our Constitution. All these things I had not learned at that time, and so I really thought that it was terrible or sacrilegious even to think poorly of our Great Independence Day.) So I quieted them by promising to have something on each of those days in their turn. Oh, how happy I should have been then had I known of the Greatest Day on the Calendar, the day which would belong to each and every one of them, May Day, the International Labor Day, which belongs to all the peoples of the world, no matter where they come from so long as they belong to the class that produce but do not get the product of their toil!

First of May, the day on which all those who have nothing but their labor power to exchange for a dry crust and a place to sleep in, may truly call their own; May Day, or International Day, which unites these poor downtrodden workers into one grand army of the working class all over the world. May the Red Flag of Brotherhood never be sullied by traitors of their own class! No glarings of wild eyes on that day, among wage slaves whether they come from Belgium, France, Switzerland, Russia, Cape Colony, Japan or California. One Cause, the freedom of the Wage Slave: one method, solidarity or unity of the

working class.

So, dear little comrades, help to glorify this day, May First, by learning to love all fellow men, no matter what their color, race, country, or religion.

Help the Socialists to spread their ideas of universal brotherhood and Justice. Show each other that the workers have but one great enemy, Capitalism, and one friend Socialism.

Lovingly,
AUNT ANNETTA.

FOR MYSELF.

For Myself I relinquish the favor of friends;

I forfeit both wealth and ease.
For Myself I give up station of life,
And am hounded o'er land and seas.

For Myself I live on a crust of bread;
My raiment is worn and thin,
And the roofs I erect above my head
Sometimes let the winters in.

For Myself I suffer the terrors of strife,
And my temporal days are hard;
But Myself is the thing the mysteries
Gave me to keep and guard.

Myself is the spirit that must not bow
To the call of lust and greed;
Myself is the creature that must despise
The money-bought priest and creed.

Myself is the soul that must ever walk
Straight and fearless and free,
For this is the debt that I owe to mankind,
And the debt that mankind owes me.

And if man to himself will ever be true
It will follow as night the day
That the social injustices crushing the will
Will sicken and fall away.

QUEER OLD DAYS.

Don't we all love heroes, and don't we all hate villains? How we wish we were just like the noble hero of our favorite stories.

Do you know that even more interesting than novels and fairytales is the story of humanity in history? Do you know that the queerest tales you read are taken from facts right in everyday life, which goes to make history?

Now, really, just imagine a history book telling about witches. Yet, only about two hundred years ago the people of Massachusetts told and believed in stories about their neighbors being either witches or bewitched.

Imagine grown-up people believing that a devil, a creature with a long tail, horns and hoofs, could take all sorts of shapes such as the form of dogs, cats or even "as!"

If the cream had been chilled and the butter wouldn't come as quickly as usual, the tired out woman immediately would say, "Gracious, what ails this churning? I never had it take so long before. It must have been bewitched."

"Sure enough," some one would reply, "didn't I just fifteen minutes ago see 'old Martha' looking at it as if she was going to look a hole into it?"

Silly creatures—it never occurred to them that perhaps Old Martha didn't have any butter to churn and was looking at this churning not out of wickedness, but out of longing for a taste. So the mistress makes up her mind that "Old Martha" bewitched her butter and soon really and truly believes it all. Next time poor Old Martha goes by, our dame covers the churn quickly.

That probably makes Martha fiercer and she shows it by looking just as

she feels, angry. Our dame tells this to other silly dames, and pretty soon all look queerly at Old Martha. This does not make her any sweeter. The children get to hear of it and tease and torment the poor old lady. Every one of those silly Puritans believe that the old woman is a terrible witch.

She runs after the children with sticks to chase them away.

One day in Salem, the ministers' little daughter began acting strangely.

Immediately he, being a great believer in witchcraft, pronounced the case as witchery. Instead of sending for the doctor, he at once gets the child more nervous than ever by asking about witches. Yes, she at once thinks it was the poor old woman of the neighborhood who had bewitched her.

Of course, the poor old woman, with no money or friends, can not persuade the excited people that she is not a witch.

She is chained and thrown into prison. Anne Hibbins, while rich, was proud and cruel. This made everybody hate her. When she became poor, then the children would torment her and call her names.

You can imagine that she would not treat them kindly in return. The poorer and the more persecuted she became, the queerer she grew. All the silly people could think of was that the devil had her and that she was a witch. Every accident in the town was blamed on her. At last she was accused and sentenced to hang.

Then good religious people were satisfied that they had done a good deed. The dead body of this old woman was shamefully treated. She was not allowed to be buried in a Christian burial ground.

All this in Boston too. So there were hundreds of innocent people hanged. Often they would be tortured until they went mad and even admitted that all these things said about them were true.

So long as only the poor unfortunate persons were accused it went along very well, but when the rich young people were accused, the "wise" judges began to be greatly hindered by their friends who would not stand by and see them hanged.

They began to ask, "What proof have we that all this is true? Who shall believe so-and-so when he saw Goody Cuoer flying on a broomstick? How do we know that he saw Martha Corey turn into a black cat?" They began to reason, and reason is the best chaser of such rubbish as witchcraft.

And so at last it became quiet again in Massachusetts, in England and Scotland. But Gallows Hill of Salem can't give back the many innocent lives taken for a foolish idea, and so will always stand as a black disgrace to that period of darkness and ignorance.

When you grow older and can read the heavy histories you will learn why such wicked folly was believed in, and how tyrants all over made use of it in getting rid of many useful persons whom they were anxious to have out of the way.

People nowadays do not so readily believe in witchcraft, but they do not hesitate in torturing their fellow men for other things.

Even to-day, 200 years later, we put people in prison for not agreeing with our pet ideas. So, while we have left witchcraft behind we have other kinds of cruelties and nonsense with us.

Let us learn to be reasonable and just in all matters.

"The Socialist"

Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain.

A Monthly Publication and the Only Periodical in the British Isles Espousing Revolutionary Working Class Politics and Industrial Unionism.

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UNITY

An Address by DANIEL DE LEON

THE QUESTION OF SOCIALIST UNITY IS TO THE FORE AND THIS PAMPHLET SHOULD BE READ BY ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN BRINGING IT ABOUT.

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